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B.M.L EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th July.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4363	F. Cole	13th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B Andrews	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
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The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3820	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,469	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L Brelich	4,260	21st July

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vequier	28th July.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Capt. R. NUNOME, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 11th instant.
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th July, 1895, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th July at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 14th July, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 25th July.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	5,000	19th July 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
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The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
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Slow-drying Colours in Tubes.
Oil Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist Do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
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Bristol Boards.
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Crayons.
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Easels.
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CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the "DEN OF AIRLIE" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON via KARACHI, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK, N Shed. They are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY and remove their CARGO without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor Captain Macaulay before removal from the landing sheds and all claims must be presented at our office daily certified by the surveyor and Countersigned by the master, previous to the steamer leaving this port, after which no claim will be admitted.

For the BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
P. THESIGES,
per pro Managing Director,
Agents for Owners.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—From 1st proximo, INTEREST on DEPOSITS will be allowed at the Rate of THREE PER CENT per Annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

NOTICE.
POONA RACES, 1898.

GENERAL CONDITION No. 16 has been ALTERED and now reads as follows:—

In all races other than selling races and handicaps a landing allowance of 6 lbs. will be given to all English, American, Colonial and Arab horses, galloways, and ponies landed for the first time in India direct from the Country of foaling or from the United Kingdom on or after 1st July, 1897.

The allowance to be reduced to 3 lbs. on winning one race and to cease on winning two races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 5th July, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A pure Tonic and strengthening Wine, WHOLESOME and PALATABLE.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-6. Per Doz. 26-0.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP, IRON, AND STEEL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, for the PURCHASE of any numbers out, of:—

25 LOTS OF CAST AND WROUGHT SCRAP, IRON, AND STEEL, TYRES, &c.,

now lying at the Company's Depot, Wari Bunder, Mazagaon, and which may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent us with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. HUMBEY,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th July, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SONEE CULLIANJEE DOSSA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI HARI, Widow of BHOLA GIRDHAR, mother and legal Guardian of CHOTAMLAL BHOLA, a minor ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Henry James Parsons, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of July in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 7th day of July, 1898.
Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA and HORMASJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

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CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, as an Association not for Profit.

BUILDING PROSPECTUS.

Issue of Rs. 50,000 6 per cent. Debentures of Rs. 50 each payable 1st July, 1913.

TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION:
Rev. ISAAC F. ROW.
W. J. GEORGE, Esq.
M. T. CARROLL, Esq.
Ed. F. UNDERWOOD, Esq., M. D.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL:
Rev. ISAAC F. ROW.

BANKERS:
Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:
DAVID GOSTLING, Esq., F. R. I. B. A.
JOHN STANLEY-SMITH, Esq.
ALFRED SPILLING, Esq.

WITH the object of promoting social and intellectual intercourse amongst the members of the Association and attracting more members, and thus indirectly furthering the benevolent objects of the Association, it is proposed by the Association to erect a building and lay out a recreation-ground on specially selected plots of ground in a charming and healthy locality near the Apollo Bunder, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour.

THE LAND.—The land will be leased from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in two separate plots situate at the corner of Merewether and Mandlik Roads, each plot admeasuring 441 1-2 square yards.

THE BUILDING.—The building will be erected on the corner plot No. 4, and will consist of a ground floor and three upper storeys, and is approximately estimated to cost from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000.

THE RECREATION-GROUND.—Plot No. 14 will be reserved for tennis and other recreation purposes.

THE RENTS.—The rents to be realized, based upon actual monthly rents received for similar buildings in this locality, will amount to Rs. 410 per mensem net, or Rs. 4,920 per year, i.e., on Rs. 50,000 the interest would be about 9 1-2per cent., and on Rs. 60,000 the interest would be about 8 per cent, making it a very profitable investment.

THE DEBENTURE SCHEME.—To enable the Association to successfully carry out this scheme, it is proposed to float a debenture loan of Rs. 50,000 in 1,000 debentures of Rs. 50 each. The calls to be made in Rs. 5 monthly instalments, starting from the month the foundations of the buildings are laid.

INTEREST.—Interest at 6 per cent. is guaranteed to all debenture-holders by the Association. Such interest to be reckoned from the month the building is completed, which will be in about one year's time from the starting of the foundations.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is guaranteed to all debenture-holders during the time the building is under construction.

PAYING OFF DEBENTURES.—The debentures will be paid off in 15 years, and for this purpose 60 debenture bonds will be called in every year.

REVENUE.—The present revenue of the Association is derived from the monthly subscriptions of members and donations.

The fund in hand amounts to Rs. 15,000, which will be devoted as a loan towards the erection of the said building. The plots of land and the building will be mortgaged to the Trustees for Debenture Holders for the purpose of securing the interests of the debenture-holders.

Forms of Application for Debentures are obtainable from Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bankers and Agents, 8, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
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BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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All the latest in the trade.

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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

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With and without Leg Rests.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

SILK UMBRELLAS, Ladies' are Gents, Natural Sticks from Rs. 10-8—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., and now SHOWING the Latest Novelties in Continental and English Ornaments and Fancy Furnishing Goods, Lamps and Lamp-shades, etc, etc.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DON'T FAIL to pay a Visit to our ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE. Hundreds are satisfied with their purchases every day. Great Bargains, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a European Carding and Spinning Master or Manager. Apply to No. 50, care of this paper.

GREAT REDUCTION in Prices "PRIMUS" STOVES Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick. A large assortment in stock with grate complete from Rs. 7 to Rs. 22. Sole Agents for India D. D. POSTWALLA and Co., Duffar Ashkara Press Buildings, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 2 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent, in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and Throat or Chest Affections.—FERNANDES and Co., Consulting Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere. at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS Printed on Opals and Artistically finished in Black and White or Water Colours, at RAJA PAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing ordered. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

RECEIVED Syphonia Organs with 3 music rolls and Case complete, Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFNAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English on Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMON MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 16 of 1897 (Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb vs. Halimabai, widow, and another), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground belonging to Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Karkoni, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house fronting on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 11, Ward B. No. 935, Street Nos. 76, 78, 80, containing by admeasurement seventy feet in length and in breadth fifteen feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Jaffer Sulleman, and on the south by the house of Bawa Miya bin Mahomed Saheb, and which said messuages and premises were and are in the occupation of the said Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th July, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Mottabhai Gunput, consisting of iron safe, cupboard, copper and brass utensils, silver articles, wearing apparel, books, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of writing table, sofas, easy chairs, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, almyrah, &c.

By order of the concerned—
G M W P Co-1420-27—8 bales blue facing paper.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Manockjee Dadabhoy and Co., ex s. s. Drachenfels,—
J A L 910-15—6 cases each 50 dozen Johann Maria Farina's eaude-cologne, gilt label.
916-19—4 cases each 50 dozen eau-de-cologne, signature label.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Oriental—
W S and S M—101—1 case best London shag tobacco in 1-4 and 1-2 lbs. tins.
102—1 case extra Virginian shag tobacco in 1 and 2 oz. packets.

By order of Messrs. S. M. Mandoe and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jafferjee Valjee and Co., ex s s Egypt.
3 cases containing 3 pairs Venetian mirrors.

On account and at the risk of Ali Mahomed Goolam Hoosein—
1 iron grey horse and harness.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 serviceable glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.

By order of Messrs. B. Pestonji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Esmail Hoosein and Joosub Hoosein—
1 second-hand victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GREY WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Gordhundas Ruttonsey—
8 cases 36 in. by 40 yds, white shirtings, B O 3
10 cases 32 in. by 40 yds. white shirtings D O O 1
11 bales 27 in. by 40 yds, grey drill 6,000
4 cases white mulls No. 13
1 case silk bordered dhoties

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON IN AHMEDABAD STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA DOCK.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction in Ahmedabad Street on account of the Insurance Offices concerned,—

A large quantity of cotton in full-pressed bales as well as loose damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned pearl and gold ornaments, belonging to the estate of Mr. Vassonjee Purshotum:

Pearl necklaces, raifuls, bangles, nose-ring, earstuds and kuddas, diamond ear and nose studs, gold bracelets, bangles, armlets, sanklas, necklaces, chains, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture also bentwood and Singapore cane furniture, Soondry's cottage Pianoforte, lady's and gent's bicycles, large size fish aquarium, incandecent gas globe lamps, incandecent oil chandeliers, iron safe, cut glass arch and lyra lamps, drawing room fountain with fish bowl glassware, porcelain ware, table ornaments, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Jehangeer Byramjee Dalal, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture made by Wimbridge Robert, and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a Mahogany square Pianoforte by John Birdwood and Sons, in very good order, large fishbowl, pictures, table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. J. F. Mendonca the following jewellery, viz.:—

Gold bangles, bracelets, brooches and earrings set with pearls, neckchains, necklace and neckchain with pearls, gold flowers, head ornaments set with pearls, albert, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Kasibai, a woman, consisting of gold valia, sari, patli, chandankore, vajartik, putli, pearl nosering, silver ornaments, wearing apparel, copper and brass utensils, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Madhavrao Vishnoo Fadke, consisting of pictures, brass and copper utensils clocks, lamps, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. David Christie, consisting of one canvas boat and one jolly boat.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN TELWADY NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Joshi Damoder Anundjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of August next, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned landed properties viz:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of pension and tax ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near Vithulwady in the cart called Telwady, fronting towards south in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 635, New No. 2261 and new survey No. 1162, containing by admeasurement 39 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1706, and street No. 35, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhimjee Laljee, on the west by a public passage and beyond that by the property described as lot No. 2, on the north by a joint gully and beyond that by the property of Ghelia Kurson, and on the south by the Telwady Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house with privies thereto attached, and passage for the access thereto as standing thereon, situate at or near Vithulwady, in the cart called Telwady, without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 638 and new Survey No. 7-1462, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Soonderrao Bhugwantrao, on the west by the boundary wall of the property of Motee Ragunath, on the north by the joint gully and beyond that by the property of Tapidas Vuridass, and partly by a public passage, and on the south by the Telwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th July, 1898.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Season Building, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.
i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.

B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.

Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

GOOD INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE.

A FEW SIRDAR'S CARBOLIC ACID Inventions Syndicate's First Mortgage Debentures issued June 1897, 91 per cent. per annum interest payable Half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. Repayable 30th June, 1900. Apply to "No. 90," care of this paper.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

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CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SCOTLAND.
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BRANCHES
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Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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£13,558,989 Stg.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
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LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 / 15,000	} 100	{ 100 / 75	{ 10 p.c.	117
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	23¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,000
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £112 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	575xd
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	..	200	...	4 pr. ct.	197 1-2

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Advance	700 1,500	1,000 1,000	000 all	Nil ...	75 450
Anglo-Indian	1,34[illegible]	...	60	Nil	43
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	612	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	90[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	575
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,800
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	665
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Ioraba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Gocula Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Gurri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	900
avid Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	485
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhan lia	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	520
Hindus an	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	540
Hing u ghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Buliookhs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	440
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	980
Indo-China Manufac turing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	360
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
K h a n g a u m Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao M a o k u n j e e	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	446	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakminarayan Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,475
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,300
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. [illegible]	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1975
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	340
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs.20	295
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	755
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	25[illegible]
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	635
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	50
Venkatesh uker Lukhm i-narain C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs.40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	640
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	-	...

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd [illegible]	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
B mbay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	232½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs20	465
Sonyo & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Tessuter & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,090
Tracker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	326

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Arnas	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanigger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breula Lawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	175
roach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg. Co.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Export	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	150
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahavir Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Malcom alpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	385
Munmar M	100	250	all	15	220
New Bezar	1,00	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian	4,00	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales.	150	500	0	20	400xd
a Sapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Samoon	300	500	500	26	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	NIL	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	27	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	[illegible]	000	10	dvd Rs6	1,115

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 5-20m., 4-51a. Low water, 10-40m., 11-48a.
Marine Court of Enquiry *re* Ganges, Esplanade Police, 11 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mayfield left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kola and Bengal entered, and the steamer Inchmaree left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Idzumi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-day.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a match against the Shropshire L. I. this evening, to commence at 5-30, punctually. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Full back—Kemp; three-quarter backs—Vines, Tosh, Thornton and Fischer; half-backs—Williamson and Murray; forwards—Moore, Economo, Edie, Waller, Turner, Huddleston, Wood and Hart.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilla, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Canadian — Roeder
Overture	French Comedy — Kiler Bela
Valse	Kuss — Strauss
Gavotte	Stephanie — Czibulk
Fantasia	Paul Jones — Planquette
Galop	Carillon — Leutner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DARING ROBBERY AT DAMAUN.—A daring robbery was committed in the house of Mr. Esoob Tawa, in Kharwadi, Lower Damaun, on the night of Thursday last. The thieves effected their entrance through a sunlight in the roof, and in the absence of more valuable things to lay their hands upon, they removed 1 1-2 barns of rice, of the value of Rs. 40. The matter was reported to the police early next morning, when sepoy Nanja Abas and two others, of the 2nd company, traced the footprints of and arrested three Dheds as being the thieves, and on searching their houses not only the stolen rice, but stolen pots and clothes, evidently belonging to Mahomedans, were also found.

ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Mahomed Yusuff Mirbux, a Mahomedan lad, aged three years, residing with his parents at Tank Street, was on Friday night, playing in the street in front of his house, when he was accidentally run over by a private victoria, belonging to a Borah gentleman, and driven by his coachman named Bhowanee Govind, and sustained a fracture of the left thigh. No blame could be attached to the driver, who was going at a moderate pace on the proper side of the road, and the accident happened through the lad falling on the road when chasing another lad. The injured boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Carnac Road, touching the death of Dhurma Gharoo, aged thirty years, a labourer employed by the Bombay Tramway Company, and who used to work between Carnac Bridge and the Money School. On Friday, after taking his midday meal, which had been brought to him by his wife, deceased went up a tree to break off some wood to give to her to take home for fuel. While he was standing on a branch his hands slipped, and he fell down from a height of about ten feet on to the slabs covering a drain on the foot-path. His wife went up to him, and found him unconscious and bleeding from his nose and ears. He died shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT JUNAGAD.—A correspondent writes:—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the spacious hall of the Mohabat Madresa here to distribute prizes to the successful students of the Madresa. The chair was occupied by Vizir Saheb Sheikh Mahomed Bahauddinbhai, C.I.E. There were also present Sardar Bahadur Bechardas V. Dasai, Diwan Saheb, Messrs. Purshotumrai S. Jahia, Nayab Diwan Saheb, Motibhai Rughnathji, personal assistant to the Diwan Saheb and many other officers, noblemen and gentry of the town. The proceedings began by the headmaster reading an account of the working of the Madresa for the year 1897-98. It appeared from the report that the number of boys studying in the Madresa had risen from 270 to 320 during the year, that a fourth standard class had been added to the English department, and an additional infant class to the Gujerati department. The results of the annual examination held in November last by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath Prant, were very satisfactory—79 per cent. of the boys presented having passed the examination. Physical education was not neglected—there being two cricket clubs and one badminton club in connection with the Madresa. To purchase the necessary kit for these games the state made an annual grant of Rs. 25, so that the boys had to pay no fees for attending these clubs. Religious education was imparted one hour every day in every class, and all the teachers and students of the Madresa regularly said their midday and afternoon prayers in the spacious Mohabat Mosque adjoining the Madresa. Besides giving education free, the state gave scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 40 per mensem to poor and deserving students. After the report was read some students of the Madresa gave recitations in English, Gujerati, Persian, Arabic and Hindustani, which were greatly applauded. The Vizir Saheb then distributed the prizes, and in doing so expressed his satisfaction at the work done in the past year, and congratulated the headmaster on the success which had attended his efforts. After the usual thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed at about 6-30 p.m.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have received from Messrs. Latham and Company, Esplanade Road, the agents of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, copy of the 51st annual report together with balance-sheet, and we append information which we think will be interesting to out readers

During the year, 1,444 proposals were received for the assurance of £995,332. The policies issued were 1,185 in number, assuring £711,940, and carrying premiums of £28,703. Immediate annuities, 22 in numb r, were granted for £2,323 per annum, the consideration money received being £21,663.

The total premium income for the year was £278,231, after deduction of re-assurance payments. The revenue from interest was £101,730, being at the rate of £3 13s. per cent. (after deducting income-tax), calculated upon the average funds of the year, invested and uninvested.

The death claims, though in excess of those of the preceding year, were much below the estimate, and a considerable profit arose from the favourable mortality experienced by the lives assured. 404 deaths occurred by reason of which 453 polices terminated, assuring £154,312, inclusive of reversionary bonus. The disbursements on account of commission and management expenses include the cost of the periodical valuation and distribution of bonus, but show a reduced percentage on the premium receipts. As a result of the distribution of profits, the sum of £27,885 was paid to members as cash bonus.

At the close of the year the total funds amounted to £ 2,071,413, showing an increase of £ 121,471 as a result of the operations of the year, notwithstanding the large sum paid away in cash bonuses. The policies in force were 25,088 in number, assuring £ 8,935,018, including bonus additions (after deduction for re-assurances) and 101 securing annuities of £ 14,254 per annum.

The audit has been continuous and of a very strict character, and was, as usual, conducted by the professional accountants appointed by the members. Although it was determined last year that, in dealing with the transferred contracts issued by the Positive Company in India, the course adopted by that company of treating the rupee as the equivalent of 2s. sterling on both the debit and credit sides of the account should be continued, yet all items of revenue and expenditure in connection with the Indian policies of the British Empire are brought into account at the current rate of exchange; and arrangements are in course of being completed by which new policies will be issued in lieu of existing positive contracts, such policies (though issued in currency) being dealt with in the accounts in sterling, on the basis of the current rate of exchange. The very satisfactory bonus recently distributed among the members cannot but have increased the popularity of the company, and the directors appeal with confidence to the members and others interested in the welfare of the company to assist them in bringing the great advantages of Mutual Life Assurance under the notice of persons not already, or not adequately, insured. Members may be reminded that the next division of profits will take place early in 1900.

The above company acquired the business of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, some two years since, and is a company of long standing and excellent repute.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Fitzpatrick, Commander R. J. Gregan which arrived in harbour on the 9th July, from Newport, experienced strong S. W. monsoon to longitude 50, thence moderate weather to port.—The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Bengal, Commander L. M. Wellmer, which arrived in harbour o nSaturday from Aden, experienced fine weather and moderate monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, Commander J. W. Livingstone, which came in on Saturday, from Karrachee, met with moderate monsoon,

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

ANOTHER INFORMATION AGAINST NANABHOY ENGINEER.

DURANT'S APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

CONCLUSION OF COMPLAINANT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams and Sorabji Rustomji Batliwalla with extortion. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, prosecuted, while the accused were not represented by counsel. This was the twenty-first hearing of the case.

On the magistrate taking his seat, Durant entered the witness-box and presented an information against Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, charging him with extortion, abstment, and attempt at extortion.

The information was as follows:—

1. In the course of an enquiry, numbered W 55 of 1898, now pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, into charges of offences punishable under Sections 389 and 109, 384, 388 and 511, I. P. C., prepared by Jijibhoy Framji Petit against Clive Durant, Dhunjibhoy Dabahhoy Dady, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams and Sorabji Rustomji Batliwalla, the complainant Jijibhoy Petit desposed on oath on the 14th June last, that the abovenamed accused Nanabhoy Cowasji had, on the 19th May; 1898, in the office of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, in the presence of five persons, admitted that he, the said Nanabhoy, had committed all the offences of which the aforesaid five persons in the said case No. W 55 of 1895 are now accused, and which are punishable under Sections 389, 109, 384, 381 and 511, I. P. C.

2. At my instance a written statement which the said Jijibhoy Framji Petit saw had been made and signed by the said Nanabhoy Cowasji on the 19th May, 1898, and is exhibit No. 1-1 of the said case No W 55 of 1898.

3. The said statement contains particulars and details of the said alleged conspiracy to commit the aforesaid offences, and of the part alleged to have been taken therein by the said Nanabhoy Cowasji, in consideration, as he has therein stated, of a one-anna share, which, he alleges the said alleged conspirators agreed to give him in the money (stated to be Rs. 50,000) to be got from the said Jijibhoy Petit.

4. The facts in *re* Gunesh Narayen Sathi (I. L. R. 13 Bom. pp. 590 *et seq*; and 600 *et seq*) are practically, and to all intents and purposes so far as the law is concerned on all fours with the present case, and the law as laid down and expounded by the Full Bench of the High Court applies exactly to the facts of the present case.

5. The present case being governed by the above cited leading case, I respectfully apply for the issue of a warrant against the said Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer *alias* Minbutiwalla, *alias* Battiwalla, in respect of the aforesaid offences, the commission of which he has confessed, and that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Durant having been sworn on his information the magistrate passed the following order: This information is incorrect in a most material particular. I have read a certified copy of the statement referred to, which has been handed to me by the present complainant, and I find that it is not the case that Nanabhoy Cowasji admits by that statement that he had committed all the offences of which the two persons referred to are accused. It does not appear from that statement that the person against whom this information is filed was a party to the alleged conspiracy, but only that he did certain acts by direction of the accused Durant, the complainant in this matter, and circulated one copy and tried to sell other copies of the printed information. This application appears to me to be an attempt to suppress the evidence of Nanabhoy in a case now proceeding against the five persons mentioned in Nanabhoy's statement, and I refuse to issue any process upon this application.

Durant then continued his remarks in support of his application for bail, which he had made the previous day. The accused having spoken at great length, the magistrate stopped him from proceeding further remarking that he had already taken up two hours and a half on this application and had no advocate to aid him in his statements. His Worship therefore rejected the application, and ordered Durant to proceed with his cross-examination of the complainant.

Durant put several questions to the witness which were objected to by Mr. Davur as irrelevant to the inquiry and vexatious, and when Durant persisted in repeating the questions and in arguing that they were quite relevant the magistrate put a stop to further cross-examination and ordered the complainant to leave the box. The magistrate's order was as follows: In spite of constant and frequent warnings the accused No 1 persists in arguing and disobeying the court's order to proceed with the cross-examination of this witness. Day after day, and time after time each day, has the first accused been informed that if he will persist in wasting time as he has done I shall be obliged to order the witness to leave the box, and now, as the accused disregards my order to continue his cross-examination of complainant and tries to address the Court, order the complainant to leave the box, being of opinion that the accused has wilfully and of set purpose continued his disobedience of the Court's orders simply for the purpose of vexation and delay.

The witness left the box and further inquiry was adjourned to Thursday next.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

THE licenses remaining from the previous sales were put up for competition yesterday in the Town Custom House. Mr. Wood and Mr. R. J. Sharman conducted the sale. The sale comprised fourteen pure toddy shops, and they were briskly competed by the Parsee and Bhandaree bidders, who were present in large numbers. The reserve prices aggregated Rs. 700, and as the lots were sold at Rs. 16,660, thereby Government realised Rs. 15,960—over the reserve.

The following are the details:—

PURE TODDY SHOPS.

No. of Licenses.	Street or Road.	Reserve. Rs.	Price. Rs.
49	Lower Duncan Road	50	1,370
52	Byculla, Haines Road	50	1,060
54	Sudasew Lane	50	1,510
66	Mazagon Dock, Mazavarpakadi	50	1,350
67	Ripon Road	50	1,200
68	New Foras Road	50	1,100
70	Upper Duncan Road	50	1,080
72	Camatipura 11th Lane	50	1,310
81	Belasis Road	50	960
82	Camatipura 13th Lane	50	1,120
87	Kalachowkzey Road	50	1,110
89	Mount Road, Nareiwadi	50	910
90	Parel, Soopari Bag Road	50	1,130
100	Chamar Bag, Parel, Soopari Bag Road	50	950

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

(BEFORE MR. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, 5th JUDGE.)

NAVAZBAI WIDOW VS SHAVAKSHAH BYRAMJI.

MR. R. B. PAYMASTER, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Sorabji F. Billimoria, pleader, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff, who is a widow of Mr. Muncherji Pallonji Writer, claimed to recover from the defendant, who is the sole agent of the Moulton's Musk Paraffin Twin Tablet Soap, the sum of Rs. 501, being the amount of a promissory note, executed by the defendant, together with interest thereon at the rate of nine percent. per annum. On the case being called on for hearing and final disposal, a consent decree was passed by his Honour in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs, less Rs. 250 paid by the defendant in Court and made the debt payable by a monthly instalment of Rs. 35.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. B. TYEBJI.)

RULE FOR AN IMPORTANT TRADE MARK "NOPALINE."

CARL JAGER OF BARMEN, GERMANY, VS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA AND CO.

ON the application of the plaintiff, a rule *nisi* was granted in January last to show cause why the defendants should not be restrained from using the word "Nopaline" in India on a certain pink dye. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared in support of the rule, and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, with Messrs. Macpherson and Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the defendants to show cause.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, discharged the rule with costs.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT.

DATTARAM SHAMSHET SONAR VS. GANGARAM SAJBA SALGAOKAR AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas, Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, in appeal No. 91 of 1896. Mr. V. G. Bhandurker appeared for Dattaram, the original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. H. C. Coyaji (for Mr. Manekshah) appeared for Gangaram and another, original defendants and respondents.

Plaintiff brought this suit to redeem and recover possession of certain Thikans described in the plaint together with mesne profits from defendants Nos. 1 and 2, alleging that they originally belonged to one Anant Narayan Apte who on April 13th, 1884, mortgaged them with possession to defendant 1; that on the death of Anant one Vasudev Krishnambhat, as the guardian of Anant's minor adopted son Vithal, mortgaged the said Thikans with certain other property to plaintiff under a mortgage bond dated September 10th, 1890, under a certificate under section 305 of the Code of Civil Procedure, granted by the Subordinate Judge of Vengurla, authorizing him to mortgage the property of the minor including the Thikans in suit during the pendency of certain Darkhast proceedings, and hence this suit for redeeming the prior mortgage of defendant 1. Defendant 2 was joined as a party defendant as he held possession as a tenant of defendant 1. Defendant 1 answered that he had noknowlede of plaintiff's mortgage, that it was not executed with the permission of the Court, that Vithal, on whose behalf that mortgage was alleged to have been executed, was a necessary party, and that a sum of Rs. 1,160 was due to him under his mortgage. Defendant 2 did not appear. The Second Class Subordinate Judge of Vengurla dismissed plaintiff's suit holding "inter alia" that the suit could not be maintained without making Vithal a co-defendant. The Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri having confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge plaintiff preferred this second appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision, said: The equity of redemption of the property which is sought to be redeemed in this suit from the original mortgagee who is the first defendant was mortgaged to the plaintiff by a judgment-debtor, who had obtained a certificate under section 305 of the Code of Civil Procedure, authorising him to do so. The judgment-debtor, however, was not the real owner of the property, but was the guardian for the suit of the minor to whom the property belonged and he had also been appointed the guardian of his property under the Minors Act, XX of 1864. Under section 29 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, which continued his guardianship now governs the case, he was prohibited from mortgaging the property of his ward without the previous permission of the Court. It was first argued that the sanction of the Court under section 305 of the Code of Civil Procedure was sufficient to legalise the transfer, but this clearly is not right, for the Court mentioned in section 29 of the Guardians and Wards Act is according to the definition contained in section 4 (5) the Court which appointed or declared the guardian in pursuance of an application under this Act, that Court in the present case was the District Court of Ratnagiri, and the guardian had not obtained the permission of that Court to the mortgage. Then it was argued that the mortgage was the act of the Court, and not of the guardian, but the Court does not under section 305 execute any m

NOTICE.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

2 CHILDREN OF THE UNFORTUNATE

MRS. AITKINS,

Who lost her Life in the Fire on Board

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TIVOLI THEATRE,

and not at the

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

as previously arranged.

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Madame LILY HOWARD, Messrs. COATES, BARLOW, WOOD, TURNER, BELL, McLACHLAN, RHENIUS, CANARD, HARRISON, JEWELL, McALPIN, MATHEWS, DEFRECE, and Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE will preside at the Piano.

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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

THERE was a decline of 1-16 per cent. in the price of Consols yesterday in London, reducing it to 111 5-8. French Rentes, on the other hand, advanced 1-4 per cent. to 103 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·22 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £62 5-8; while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower in value at 27 1-16d. per oz., and 1-2 cent in New York at 58 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·85 3-4 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £50,000 in Silver and £10,000 in gold to Bombay.

No further change took place in London in the financial quotations to-day, beyond a decline of 1-2 centime in Paris Exchange on London, at 25-22 fcs. and an advance of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, at 27 1-8d., per oz., the price of the metal in New York remaining at 58 5-8 cents, and demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday in London with a good demand. Madras Skins were 1d. lower, and Bombay declined to a like extent. The total quantity sold was 1,470,000.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37 3-8s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 36s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady; Brown Rapeseed at 33 1-2s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market steady; and Linseed at 35 1-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market prices were unchanged all round, yesterday. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales; Imports, *nil*. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Prices of Cotton in Liverpool continued without change to-day, the market closing dull, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady. The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 50,000 bales, being 6,000 bales more than in the previous week; the amount forwarded to Consumers was 8,000 bales greater, in the same comparison, at 55,000 bales. The week's Imports were 19,000 bales less, at 22,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 41,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,066,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; September Futures were 3 points lower at 6·01 cents, while December were unaltered at 6·01 cents also. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; Futures both for September and December were 2 points higher, at 6·03 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 1,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 10,860,000 bales, compared with 10,830,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

Locally, the Cotton Market has to-day been quiet in tone, with a moderate enquiry, and prices unchanged. Exporters bought 350 bales of Saw-Ginned Dharwar, at Rs. 153 1-2 per candy; 300 Oojein, at Rs. 136; 100 Vingola, at Rs. 140. The Mills took 150 bales Oomrawattee, at Rs. 146; 400 Viraumgaum, at Rs. 153 to Rs. 154; 200 Poolgaum, at Rs. 150; and 300 Shegaum, at Rs. 140.

The receipts of produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,100	bales.
Wheat	1,857	cwts.
Linseed	3,093	,,
Rapeseed	5,141	,,
Poppyseed	2,863	,,
Castorseed	1,716	,,
Rice	8,334	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm in tone, and there is a good enquiry for ready shipment. Lines have been done for Antwerp at 18s. per ton, for Dunkirk at 17s. 6d., and for Hamburg at 18s.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened steady at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Merchants' Bills were reported at the opening rate, after which the market became steadier, and 1s. 3 13-16d. became the best rate obtainable; closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d.	,,
Credits 3 mts' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Francs	1·66 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady at 95 7-8 for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 86 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in prices to-day, with a slight tendency to favour buyers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	27 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code and cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in code or cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government, United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government, and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government, United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Communication established via Haiti between Caimenara and Santiago del Cuba. Telegrams must be in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censure. Spanish administration protests against opening of these offices on Island of Cuba, for which it has not given permission.

Cable Lourenco Marques Durban right.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 1 p.m., on Thursday the 14th instant.

Communication with Cuba via Bermuda and via Galveston-Jamaica interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	7	35 p.m.	9	33
Teheran	10	11	15 a.m.	...	14
Suez	10	1	50 p.m.	...	50

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	...	10
,, Karachi	...	30	...	3
,, Madras	...	5	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 9.

10 p.m.	80·6

SUNDAY.—JULY 10.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	84·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ANDHERI.

DEATH.

GOMES.—July 7, Thursday, at his country residence at Andheri, near the Church of Saint Blaize, Peter Manuel Gomes, elder son of the late Dr. P. F. Gomes, aged 44 years and 11 months, deeply regretted. Solemn Requiem Mass in the Catholic Cathedral at Bhuleswar on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 7·30 a. m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GEOGHEGAN—July 3, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captian S Geoghegan, 6th Burma Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—ROYSE—July 2, at Saint Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, India, by the Rev F N Crowther, Chaplain of Ootacamund, Francis Thomas Fellows, youngest son of the late General C H Wilson, Judge Advocate-General, Madras Army, to Louisa Fanny (Louie), elder daughter of Admiral Harvey Royse, of Walmer, Kent.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FORTESCUE-JERVIS—June 19 at Bowes-park, London, N, wife of William Fortescue-Jervis, of Doom Dooma, Assam, of a son.

THOMPSON—June 16, at 23, Norham-road, Oxford, wife of the Rev W F Thompson, M A, Senior Chaplain, Government of India (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KNOX-CAVE—June 15, at St Paul's, Onslow-square, Stuart Carnegie, youngest son of Henry G A Knox, Esq, of Sonning, to Hilda, youngest daughter of Major-General Cave, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired).

NORRINGTON—BOND—June 14, at St James's, West-end, Frederic Conrad Swithin Norrington, Army Service Corps, eldest son of Mr Norrington, of Clifton, to Frances Alice Emilia, eldest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Bond, 105th Madras Light Infantry,

DEATHS.

ADLEY—June 18, Surgeon-General William Henry Adley, of Cloddy Lodge, Haverfordwest, late of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, aged 70.

BOURCHIER—June 21, at Beaulieu, Alhambra-road, Southsea, Antoinette Anna Louisa Bourchier, widow of Captain Robert F Bourchier, 4th Bombay Native Infantry.

LASH—June 22, at 130, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, Oliver Lash, late of Calcutta.

LEVERSAGE—June 29, at Bexley, Kent, Peter Leversage (formerly of the P and O Co's Service).

MAYNE—June 18, at 5, Kensington-gardens-square, Major-General James Edmund Mayne, late Madras Staff Corps.

OTTLEY—June 22, at Westgate-on-Sea, Herbert Mowbray Ladislaw Ottley (Laddie), eldest and only surviving son of the Rev H T Ottley, Chaplain H M Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, aged 8.

SHARP—June 11, Matilda Sharp, of 150, King Edward-road, South Hackney, N E, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late John Benjamin Sharp, H E I C S.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1898.

IT would be a relief to hear that negotiations for peace were really progressing at Washington and Madrid. An unnecessary and destructive war is being waged for very indefinite ends, and the sooner it is brought to a conclusion the better for humanity as well as the nations concerned. But it is not easy to see on what basis peace can be arranged as matters stand at present. War was hurried on by the peremptory action of the United States Government, with the professed object of securing the independence of Cuba. The intention to annex that Island or effect other territorial aggrandisement was piously disclaimed. But no sooner had the war broken out than its real purpose stood disclosed,—the acquisition of commanding positions which shall give the United States a leading place in the affairs of the world. For this end the acquisition of Cuba and the Philippine Islands together with Hawaii are deemed necessary. President McKinley has just affixed his signature to the resolution of Congress annexing Hawaii, and an American warship has been despatched to the Sandwich Islands to display the Stars and Stripes there. In the first enthusiasm of the outbreak of hostilities with Spain it was supposed that the deliverance of Cuba from the foreign yoke could be effected with similar facility. But so far no impression has been made on the hundred and fifty thousand troops holding that Island. Santiago alone has been invested; an assault on its fortifications by sea and land lasting two days has failed. Had Admiral Cervera remained in the shelter of the harbour the balance of advantages would have rested with the Spaniards. That gallant but ill-advised seaman sailed forth, and his ships have been destroyed; none of them surrendered. What military necessity could be adduced to justify the Government of Spain in surrendering Cuba to the United States under the actual circumstances? Santiago may be compelled to capitulate; General Toral may be obliged to evacuate the city and the works that have so effectually defended it. But the possession of Santiago would not give General Shafter the military control of Cuba, or of any material part of that vast Island. The position is of no strategical importance for military purposes, though its possession would give the United States navy a useful harbour on the south coast. Havana is held by a large garrison under Marshal Blanco, who has greatly strengthened the defences. It would be impossible for any Ministry to propose to the Cortez and the country that Havana should be surrendered to the United States before it has been threatened with a siege.

Taking these things into consideration no one will be surprised to learn that the rumours that negotiations for peace are in progress are baseless. The report is denied at Madrid, and the Secretary of State at Washington states that no overtures have been received by his Government. As in duty bound he adds that the Government of the United States will not be surprised to hear at any moment that proposals for peace are made either by Spain, direct by or through an intermediary. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished; but there are practical difficulties in the way that render it very doubtful as matters stand. If we turn to the Philippines, the situation is equally perplexing. Worthless wooden Spanish ships were destroyed nearly two months since, and American troops are now near at hand with a view to the occupation of Manila. But the insurgents hold the greater part of the Island of Luzon on which Manila is situated, and Luzon is only one of the hundreds of Islands to which the Spanish King lent his name. The insurgents have been hitherto co-operating with the Americans up to a given point. But Admiral Dewey has forbidden them to cross a certain river under pain of being fired upon. Aguinaldo, an energetic and capable but wholly unscrupulous man, has proclaimed himself President of the Republic of the Philippine Islands. If the Spaniards recognise the Republic on condition that its independence be real, General Merritt will find himself very much in the position of the Dutch in Atchin which was ceded to them by the British Government in the early eighties. They have been fighting with the rebels there from that day to this. With that alternative—there may be others, suggested by the presence of a German squadron nearly equal in strength to that of Admiral Dewey—the Spanish Government could not readily persuade the country that there was nothing to be done but to sign away the Philippines to the United States. If either Cuba or the Philippines were in the undisputed possession of the American forces it would be possible to come to terms by the surrender of the sovereignty of one to the victor and the retention of the other by Spain. But at this moment the occupation of either by America is prospective, not actual. Spain is still in effective occupation of Cuba; in the Philippines the Republic is in possession of more territory than either of the other belligerents.

THE Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation, to deal with the question of adopting the meter system in connection with the distribution of water in the city, are instructed to report within three months. In view of the urgent necessity for preventing the present waste of water and of the completeness with which the case for meters has been presented by the Commissioner, this period cannot be described as unduly limited. Mr. Snow does not ask that the whole supply should be put under the meter system as soon as the report of the Committee is adopted—all he proposes is that an initial experiment should be made in the Buleshwar Ward. We notice that several of the vernacular papers are urging the rejection of Mr. Snow's proposals, and are eagerly searching for flaws in the case he has laid before the Corporation. For instance in regard to the dictum that the water-works should be self-supporting, it is argued that this theory was not kept in view when the Tansa water was brought to Bombay, because an increase of town duties was decided upon to pay interest on the loans raised for the work. This is a very slender premise on which to rest the conclusion. Water-works like other forms of improvement cannot be expected to pay their way while they are under construction, or when first introduced, and it by no means follows that, because town duties were raised in the first instance to pay the interest on the Tansa loan, former Municipal Commissioners had any idea of making the general taxation of the city bear a deficit in the receipts from water. Even supposing for the sake of argument that past heads of the executive were of such an opinion that would not affect the soundness of the claim that the water-works should be made self-supporting; it would only prove a want of appreciation on their part of one of the elementary principles underlying the municipalisation of services for the public benefit and convenience. Municipal bodies undertake what may be termed extraneous public services for the purpose of ensuring to the rate-payers the best return for their money—surplus profits instead of going into the pockets of shareholders of a Company are either devoted to affecting improvements in the service itself, or to reducing its cost. Imperial services, carried on by the State, stand on a somewhat different footing to local services which if not municipalised are monopolised by joint-stock Companies. Yet Mr. Henniker Heaton's crusade against the Post Office is based almost entirely on the fact that the surplus profits, instead of being devoted to an increase of postal facilities are appropriated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for general purposes. Even this enthusiastic postal reformer has never gone so far as to suggest that the Post Office should be worked at a loss.

In Bombay, however, we are content to go on losing three lakhs of rupees per annum on our water service, and the apologists for this state of things in the vernacular press justify it by declaring that the contention has all along been, that the water supply should be "free." The inhabitants of Bombay can no more have a "free" water supply than they can have a "free" food supply. If they do not pay for their water in one form they do in another, and it is the duty of the Corporation to make the system of payment as equitable as possible. It is eminently reasonable that the cost should, broadly speaking, be borne by consumers in the ratio of consumption,—a procedure which besides being financially equitable would also, by its powerful influence in the direction of waste prevention, reduce the enormous extent of sokage into the subsoil, and thereby reduce the mortality arising from the water-logged condition of the city. This fact is a sufficient answer to Mr. Shapurji Sorabji who in our last issue reminded our readers that when Tansa water was brought to the city "an unlimited supply" for the whole population was promised. We are aware that such descriptions were used by some members of the Corporation, but it does not follow that on account of these rhetorical utterances, the civic authorities should be precluded from making an endeavour to put an end to a great sanitary danger by instituting a system under which persons whose consumption of water is far beyond legitimate requirements must pay for their extravagance, instead of making the city as a whole bear the cost. The same correspondent points to the small extent to which the provisions of the Municipal Act for preventing waste by punishing offenders have been applied, and says that this being so the waste should not be quoted as an argument for adopting the meter system. The preventive staff have been to a certain extent successful in obviating waste. They discover and report leaks and faulty fittings; keep a look out for bursts and stop as far as possible the needless use of public supplies. But the punitive sections of the Act are unworkable and have remained very largely inoperative from various reasons, foremost amongst them being the difficulty of bringing home the responsibility for running taps upon particular individuals. Many householders leave their taps turned on all night, but the preventive staff have no right of entry into dwellings at night to obtain proof of the waste that results. Innumerable methods of prevention have been adopted from time to time, but they have failed in their object, simply because they have stopped short of affecting the pecuniary interests of householders and others who deliberately allow water to be wasted. There seems to be a kind of unconscious conspiracy on the part of the poorer classes to make the consumption of water in the city as great as possible, and they never connect with it the manifest injury to their own health and stamina which results. The experience of the last ten or twelve years is utterly at variance with the conclusion that wanton waste can be prevented by any other method than that which has alone been found efficacious elsewhere—the adoption of the meter system. Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee does not see in a flower thoughts too deep for tears, or if he does he is willing to brush aside sentiment, for he proposes as a remedy the stoppage of water supply for gardeniug purposes. But as the consumption in gardens is but a very small percentage indeed of the total, it would be a very inadequate solution of the difficulty to issue a decree that would have the effect of abolishing all flower beds not within easy reach of a public well. We doubt whether wealthy citizens who keep gardens—most of whom pay for the water used therein by meter—are sufficiently utilitarian to see the force of Mr. Shapurji's argument, and that they will regard the general apportionment of payment to consumption as a more practical solution.

The main point in this controversy is that the needlessly extravagent consumption of water is most inimical to the public health, has been one of the chief causes of our recent troubles, and can be prevented by making the payment for the water commensurate with the quantity consumed. The benefit from the better sanitary conditions that will follow the adoption of meters will be mainly felt by the poorer classes, whose improved health will abundantly compensate for the additional burden which (if the theories of the opponents of the meter system are correct) will fall upon them under the new order of things. Zeal for the poor has indeed always been the chief point in the arguments raised against meters when their adoption has been suggested by successive Commissioners and Water Engineers. Whatever balance of consumption there is in the chawls and dwellings of the poor over and above the daily quantity covered by the water-tax will be paid by the landlords who will it is contended take care to recoup themselves by increased rents. But the average Indian artisan though ignorant of many things, has a close knowledge of all that relates to the expenditure of his scanty income, and when he finds that if he wastes water he will have to pay for the privilege, he will learn to be thrifty with that as well as with other necessities which cost money. The experience of Western countries is not altogether applicable to a crowded Oriental city like our own, but numerous examples are available within the Indian Empire itself of consumptions per head not more than half of that of this city under the present wasteful system. If 16 gallons per caput are sufficient for Madras, 17 for Jubbulpore and Baroda and 15 for Lucknow, 20 gallons ought to be adequate to meet all legitimate needs in Bombay. The increased mortality of the city in recent years has been largely due to the saturated condition of the subsoil, and after three consecutive years of plague it is the bounden duty of the Municipality to take remedial measures without a moment's unnecessary delay. If the Municipality fails in this respect not only the city, but foreign Powers also whose ports are visited by vessels from Bombay will look to Government to take up a work so essential to the preservation of our prosperity and our commerce.

Last year, when the decision of the Government of India to raise four crores of rupees at 3 per cent. was criticised in business circles as being calculated to increase the anticipated stringency in the money market, the Finance Minister rather than admit his mistake resolved upon an increase of the rate of interest and a decrease of the amount. Three and a-half per cent. was offered and the loan was reduced to three crores which were placed at Rs. 98 5-16 per cent. This year a similarly halting policy is to be adopted. The fatuity of seeking to obtain three crores under the conditions which prevail in the market has been so strongly insisted on since the Budget was introduced, that Government have been compelled to make a still more substantial concession to the common sense view than it did twelve months ago. Sir James Westland announced on Friday that the loan is to be one of 120 lakhs instead of three crores, which latter amount he admitted would entail considerable strain upon the market. It is something to be thankful for when we get even this very partial admission of the mistaken nature of the policy announced in the Budget last March. But it is to be regretted that Government have not had the courage to follow to a logical conclusion their own beliefs. If, as Sir James Westland admits, "the present would be a most inopportune time to go to the market for a loan of three crores of rupees" it is also inopportune for asking for two-fifths of that amount, especially as there is a probability of the revenue for the year being so good as to give reasonable hope that Government may be able to dispense altogether with the loan. If the money is really needed it should be raised in London and taken out of the ten millions sterling the Secretary of State has authority from Parliament to raise. This would in some measure assist to maintain sterling exchange, and would be a much more profitable transaction than floating the debt in India, despite the unnecessarily low minimum fixed for the six millions the India Office is about to borrow. The result of the half hearted policy adopted by Government, in preference to an alternative involving a frank admission that their former intentions were mistaken and unwise, is that on Government securities the influence of the prospective loan is being felt. Although paper has risen a trifle owing to the comparative smallness of the amount of the projected debt, it is not likely to continue to do so until it reaches the level that would have been attained if the complete abandonment of a policy in which Lord Elgin and his financial advisers cannot any longer believe had been announced. In that case there would have been a return to the par rates which have been unknown now for nearly twelve months. Last year there was a well nigh universal belief that under the exceptional circumstances the proposed loan of four crores would be abandoned,—in other words that Government would take the common sense course. Consequently Government paper was well maintained until the market found out its mistake. This year paper has remained greatly depressed owing to the experience then gained of the stubborn refusal of the Finance Department to admit itself in the wrong, or rather to give practical effect to such admission. The market has been in a measure justified in its want of faith by the announcement Sir James Westland made on Friday. The loan is a very small one in comparison with the usual issues of rupee paper, but it is just large enough to do mischief, in the sense that it will unsettle the market and prevent State securities from advancing to at least normal limits. As to placing the loan, the amount is too small to present any difficulty, that is if the minimum is not fixed too high. It is said that certain Native States will compete, but as the same rumour was afloat last year and was not justified by the event, some incredulity on the point may be permitted. In the same way the London market was credited twelve months ago with intentions that were never carried out, very little of the new paper being enfaced for payment of interest there. It is easier to predict who will hold aloof than who will come forward. For one thing it is highly improbable that any of the banks or large financial firms will tender, seeing that nearly all the allottees last year have either made a loss on their purchases or are still in possession of the scrip.

FOR many months past, we learn from a frontier correspondent, one of the most disturbing influences in Bajour has been the presence in Mohmund country of a party of some thirty well-armed men, followers of Umra Khan of Jandol. These men have from time to time given out that Umra Khan had been released by the Amir and was coming to Bajour to resume his own. During the last few weeks the Mohmunds have expelled the whole gang, a proceeding which should make for quiet in Bajour.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay from Europe on Saturday morning by the P. and O. Co.'s steamship Bengal were the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay; Major-General G. E. L. Sandford, C. B., C. S. I., Commanding the Meerut District; Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson, Sanitary Commissioner; Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, Bombay, and others.

AT the trial of the blackmailing case on Saturday Durant presented an information charging Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer with extortion, abetment and attempt at extortion, but Mr. Slater refused to accept it. Durant then continued his remarks in support of his application for bail, which was rejected by the magistrate. The cross-examination of the complainant by Durant was then resumed, but the accused having persisted in putting irrelevant and vexatious questions the magistrate put a stop to the continuance of the process, which thus came to an unexpected close.

CAPTAIN PICTON-JONES, R. E., is transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Command, Military Works. Captain Swanson, R.E., on return from leave, joins the Bengal Command, Military Works Department. Lieutenant A. Adams, R.E., has been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

A RESSALDAR of the 1st Punjab Cavalry was murdered by the trumpeter of the regiment at Miranshah, Tochi Valley, on Thursday morning.

MR. GILES, C.S., Central Provinces, joins the political Department, and will be posted to Abu as one of the Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE post of Commandant, Khyber Rifles, vacant by the illness of Captain Barton, who is ordered home, will probably fall to Captain Taylor, 3rd Sikhs, an excellent selection.

RAIN fell in Simla on Thursday after a break of several days, but not in large quantity. In nearly every part of India the rainfall appears to have temporarily abated.

A NATIVE ran amuck in the bazaar at Calcutta on Wednesday, killing one of his relatives outright and desperately wounding six others. He was arrested while searching for other victims.

CAPTAIN MILES, 4th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Special Assistant to the Political Agent at Gilgit.

WE hear that advance copies of Sir Norman Lockyer's report on the Indian Observatories have reached India. After his remarks, together with the report by the Astronomer Royal, have been duly considered by a special committee of the Royal Society, a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India may be looked for.

THE accounts of the Queen's Military Widows Fund for 1897 are published in general orders. They show that the income during the year from all sources was Rs. 54,249: while nearly Rs. 5,000 were paid to the families of the deceased subscribers.

THE *Spectator* is at present publishing all the "bulls" it can get hold of. The *Pioneer* adds one to our contemporary's stock. The Chief Justice of Calcutta, in animadverting on the conduct of a Magistrate (in the case of Babu Ratneswar Pershad Narain Sing), is reported by the Calcutta press to have said: "It almost looks as if he wilfully *shut his eyes* so as to avoid *hearing* what this Court had done."

AS a large number of Government arms have recently been stolen from camps and barracks, it has been decided that on a carbine or rifle being stolen, a guard will be put on, day and night, in that particular troop or company from which the weapon is lost for three months from the date on which the loss takes place; but should the arm be recovered before the expiration of that period, the guard may be withdrawn

WITH reference to several complaints and letters in our contemporaries on the subject of the grant of the clasp for Dargai, it may be noted that clasps for special actions are never given when the general "India" medal is awarded for a campaign or expedition. Such special clasps are only awarded when a special medal is struck for a campaign, as was done for the Afghan war of 1878-9. For instance, for the Tirah expedition, as for the other operations on the North-West Frontier, the new India medal of 1895, often loosely and wrongly termed the Chiral medal, is to be given only, and the only clasps are those commemorative of the different operations. The new India medal of 1895 possesses already within three years of its introduction five clasps, the two distinctive clasps for the Chitral operations counting as one.

THE young King of Spain, who is in his thirteenth year, was confirmed and received his first communion on June 23.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir James Hamlyn Williams-Drummond, Bart., to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen, in the room of the late Earl Cawdor.

THE Paris *Debats* takes alarm at the notion of the Chinese army and navy being under English officers. It argues that this in the provinces bordering on Tongking would be an evasion of China's engagement not to alienate those regions. It believes that Germany, Russia, and Japan would take a similar view as to the regions in which they are interested. "If," says the Debats, "the Chinese army is to be reorganised, it must be under the auspices of the various Powers interested. The questions facing us in China are pregnant with surprises and dangers, and one of the Far East Powers cannot be permitted to shape and control an instrument enabling it to solve them all to its own advantage, and even to endanger the domain of the others."

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Joseph Gurney Barclay, £794,383; Mr. Samuel Bird (formerly of Calcutta), £127,133; Sir James Mackie, of Alexandria, K.C.M.G., M.D., £62,133; Colonel the Hon. Bouverie Francis Primrose, £132,222; Mr. Abel Smith, £33,965.

IT is when we come to consider the changes at the Horse Guards which might follow the resignation of the Commander-in-Chief that we reach possibilities of complications. It seems to be pretty generally imagined that, should this appointment be made Lord Wolseley would be succeeded by Lord Roberts; that the Duke of Connaught would become Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and that Sir Redvers Buller might succeed his Royal Highness at Aldershot. It is of course impossible to say one word against the qualifications of Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief. He is a soldier of the first distinction, and the fact that his experience has been gained chiefly in the Indian Army is in his favour, since that Army is one of the best managed and most efficient military forces in the world. At the same time it is perfectly clear that the claims of the Duke of Connaught cannot be lightly passed over. His Royal Highness is a very good soldier indeed, and an excellent administrator, and he has held the chief command in India. His popularity both in the country and the Army is great, and it cannot be doubted that he would fill the position with conspicuous ability and success. The only objection that has ever been urged against the Duke is that he is the son of the Queen—surely a strange disqualification for such a post. Still the objection has been seriously made by those who ought to have more sense; and with that we may very well dismiss that consideration. It is obvious, however, that the passing over of the Duke of Connaught would be not unlikely to cause dissatisfaction among those who are best able to appreciate his services. It is, therefore, always possible that, to avoid the inconveniences which might result from sending Lord Wolseley to Canada, he may be allowed to complete his tenure of his present office which has yet two years and a half to run. That course would at least postpone for a time the decision of some difficult questions.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Secretary of State at Washington has announced that no overtures for peace whatever have yet been received by the American Government, but the latter will not be surprised if they are made at any moment now either by Spain or through an intermediary.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S SQUADRON.

The Spanish reserve squadron under Admiral Camara has re-entered the Suez Canal and is returning to Spain.

The fleet will be permitted to coal for the homeward voyage.

SANTIAGO PREPARED TO CAPITULATE.

General Shafter has sent a telegraphist to Santiago to enable General Toral, the Spanish Commander, to enquire of Madrid whether he is to capitulate.

The Hon. Russel Alger, United States Secretary of State for War, has received a telegram from General Shafter indicating that negotiations for the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba are proceeding.

THE POSITION AT MANILA.

According to the latest despatches from the Philippines everything was quiet at Manila on 4th July.

THE REPORTS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DENIED.

JULY 9.

The rumours of peace negotiations between the American and Spanish Governments are denied at Madrid.

General Toral has telegraphed from Santiago to the Spanish Government that although food is scarce he is prepared to resist to the last.

It is believed at Washington that much in the way of peace overtures hinges upon the attitude of the Powers.

THE AMERICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is now announced that General Miles has sailed for Santiago.

THE SPANISH RESERVE SQUADRON.

Five of Admiral Camara's ships have sailed from Port Said for Cartagena.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

The rising of Black Flags in Kwangsi and Ywangtuan is assuming grave proportions.

It is believed that the rebellion is largely due to the collection of the Likin dues.

The rebels have captured Moning and Tienpak and are now surrounding Wuchuenhsien in the Kwantung province.

Many Likin officials have been killed.

Disorders have also arisen at Shinkiang? (Chinkiang) in the Yangtse Valley, where the Chinese are impeding the navigation of the river.

TARIFF REVISION IN CHINA.

China has notified Great Britain, that in accordance with the Treaty of Tientsin she now desires a revision of the tariff.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR SANTIAGO.

JULY 10.

Two Regiments with six batteries of artillery from Tampa have arrived at Santiago to reinforce General Shafter's army.

THE LOSS OF ADMIRAL CERVERA'S SQUADRON.

The wreckage of Admiral Cervera's Squadron is littering the coast near Santiago, and the scenes of desolation baffle description. Large numbers of buzzards are feeding upon the dead bodies of the Spanish sailors.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Advices from Peking state that Russia's latest threat to seize Kuldja has caused the greatest consternation amongst the Chinese, who now declare that it is better for China to die immediately than to suffer the torture of losing limb after limb.

It is, however, considered possible that M. Pavloff, the Acting Russian Minister to China, has exceeded his instructions in view of the fact that he is summarily finishing the negotiations with which he has been entrusted by his Government.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

JULY 9.

M. Michel de Giers has been appointed Russian Minister to China, replacing M. de Speyer, who has been transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The cricket match, Eton vs. Harrow, has resulted in a victory for Harrow by nine wickets.

THE HON'BLE MR. P. M. MEHTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta to be an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council is confirmed by the Viceroy.

CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 10.

The match was played on Saturday at the Gymkhana between Captain Greigh and Mr. Sprotts teams. The game was a lively one it being only an afternoon game; forty was made the limit score only; Greig's side attained it. Greigh's side Beresford, Sprotts. team returned after making 25 only. Young played well, made excellent wicket keeper; Edwards also did well for Sprotts side, although several good bats it is evident the teams are weak in bowlers. The match was a very close one, Greigh's all out 167, Sprott's all out 164.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, left here for Bombay, this morning.

PORTSAID, JULY 8.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, left here for Aden, at 3 p.m, to-day.

The same company's steamer Chusan, left here at 11 a.m. to day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon on Monday next.

JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s,s. Parramatta, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Verona left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Poseidon, from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

Mail steamer Paramatta, from Bombay, and mail eamer Australia, from Aden, arrived.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

(BY LADY COOK, NEE TENNESSEE C. CLAFLIN).

THE ancient poets tell us there was once a time when the great god Saturn reigned in Italy, and bestowed happiness and tranquillity over all the easth. The husbandman gathered in peace the fruits of his labour, and the fields smiled with plenteous harvests. The liberal arts were sedulously cultivated and every home was the abode of innocence. Comparing this blissful state with their own degenerate rule of blood and iron, in which all the vices had supplanted virtue, they have handed it down to us as "The Golden Age," which they deplored, could never come again.

This retrospective fable, however, of Pagan writers, the Hebrew Prophet saw as a future reality. In his vision, the God of Peace was to take the place of the heathen deity, "and to teach us of His ways. . . . . And He shall judge among the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

It is possible that this glowing prophesy of Isaiah, although delivered twenty-six centuries ago, may yet be fulfilled, but not, as he imagined, through religious influence. No more potential personality than Jesus Christ has ever appeared, yet nineteen centuries of His teaching have done little or nothing to suppress war, even among His professed followers. Age after age the earth has been drenched with the blood of Christians, slain by their brethren; and those who bore His name have at such times been animated by the hatreds and ferocity of heathen savages. The increased intelligence and accumulated knowledge of the most civilized nations have been exercised in developing greater means of destruction, and the fruits of every industry and the lives of hapless millions have been squandered in wanton or needless wars. At the present moment Europe is an armed camp ready for slaughter. Of her sixty million men twelve millions are trained soldiers. And the New World has recently entered on the fatal career of the Old. But a remote and comparatively insignificant contest is sufficient to dislocate the dilcate-social machinery of every civilized state and a dilatory contest carries famine to the hearths of the poor thousands of miles from the conflict. In various countries in both hemispheres, starving men and women are rioting for bread; what they really want is peace.

Can nothing be done, then, to make war more difficult? Is the Golden Age to be merely a poetic dream, never to be in any degree realized? We trust not. For, if we mistake not, the first faint streak of the brighter dawn is breaking. In both the Old and the New World men of clear heads and generous hearts are looking forward to a confederation of the English-speaking peoples. And the slightest consideration of the matter must convince every unprejudiced mind that the speedy accomplishment of an Anglo-American Alliance, based upon sound, eqitable, and permanent principles, will lay the foundation of a new era, one which, perchance, may be crowned by universal and perennial peace.

America is only a younger England, moving in a wider range with a freer step. Excepting the immigrants of alien tongues, her people have the same blood and traditions, the same literature and habits, the same proud history and aims, as the mother country. In religion, in political and municipal freedom, in inventive genius and commercial and industrial eagerness, they are alike. Great Britain's purchases from the United States from April 30th, 1897, to April 30th, 1898, amounted to £118,000,000, or nearly one half of the total American exports, in other words, almost as much as was purchased by all the rest of the world. Her Colonies and India purchased in the preceding year 11 per cent. Thus about 60 per cent. of all their exports were bought by Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire. As the balance of trade is very largely in their favour, the difference provides them with the means of making cash investments in any part of the world, and of purchasing in other countries, if need be, beyond the amount of their exports to them. Thus their immense commerce and vast wealth, distributed throughout the earth, give England and the United States a common aim—the welfare and prosperity of all nations. They are therefore eminently qualified to become the joint depositories of peace and the guarantors of the world's best interests.

Great Britain and the United States possess together one half of the whole habitable part of the globe, and nearly one third of all its inhabitants. Of the latter about one hundred and ten millions are of European blood, and of a hundred millions of these the English language is their mother tongue.

Their commercial shipping greatly exceeds that of all the rest of the world together. Their ships of war amount to 477 (of which 379 are British) and exceed by 69 the united navies of France, Russia, Germany and Italy.

It will thus be evident that, united, no power would venture to attack them, and that they would probably prove irresistible to any possible combination of powers, seeing that their combined resources are well-nigh inexhaustible. But it is notorious that they are the least military and least aggressive nations on the earth, if we compare their extent, their wealth, and population. Their great ruling motives are the material and intellectual advancement of the people. Both these are incompatible with war, and flourish during peace. It is to these incentives alone, therefore, that we must look for a revival of the golden age. And Providence has so placed it in the power of the Anglo-Saxon race, to lead the way in this grand work, that it would be criminal, if not fatal, to refuse it.

It is always unsafe to prophesy, nevertheless we may venture to forecast the probable outcome of an Anglo-American Alliance, instituted for mutual defence, and to keep the world's peace. In the first place, every country whose intelligence enables it to perceive that its interests also are best promoted by repressing warfare, will desire to share in the advantages of such an alliance. France and Germany would bury their animosities, and compete with each other, and with ourselves, in friendly rivalries only. Austria, Italy, and the minor states would follow. One power alone might have cause to regard this International policy with hatred, since it would arrest her career of conquest, and destroy her hope of universal domination. By a long course of cruelty, perfidy, treachery, and the lowest political arts, and through the resources of a great military despotism, she has advanced east and west from the Baltic to Behring's Straits, in a solid and unbroken line. and is slowly but surely creeping southward, overshadowing Europe and Asia, and menacing the independence of its peoples and the cause of freedom. Whilst we sympathise with her amiable and inoffensive people, and wish them God speed! we shall do well to check the pernicious ambition of her feudal and military chiefs, which is ever aggressive and unscrupulous. Since the time of Peter the Great, she has been the chief disturbing element in Europe, and has set the example of those vast armaments which are ruining almost all the nations, and which keep Russia itself in perpetual poverty. Therefore, if the Anglo-American Alliance did nothing beyond curbing her aggresiveness, it would deserve well of mankind.

But Japan, also, where, for the first time in history, liberty has recently been born in an Asiatic country, would naturally welcome the Alliance with open arms. This interesting country appears destined to play a distinguished part among the nations, and already ranks among the highest powers. The continuance of her freedom and prosperity demands that she should be protected from the pressure of Russian intrigues. In fact, regard it in any light we will, whether for the advantage of the contracting powers, or for the general welfare of the world, no moment could be more propitious than this for the Anglo-Saxon race to join hands. Europe is armed ready for fight. The Balkans, the hot-bed of Russian Plots, are in a ferment, and the flames of war may burst forth at any moment. But England and America united, self-sustaining, and capable of protecting themselves against all foes, could exercise a powerful and unique influence in preventing conflagration, or of quenching that already begun. The turbulent republics of South America might also be restrained from their interminable civil wars, and their wealthy industries be again revived under more settled governments. Thus every part of the globe would participate in the blessings of our coalition.

The greatest statesmen of England and America have already perceived its advantages, and are seeking the means of hastening its advent. Let us all assist according to our power. Let every citizen and every statesmen give a hearty co-operation. We appeal to our sisters in both countries, upon whom the miseries of war and want fall most bitterly, to join their voices with ours. Then should we succeed, it may be that the coming century will be the commencement of a better era for the world, when nation shall no longer make war against nation, but all participate again in a golden age, so far as human frailty will permit.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to hear that "M.A.A." agrees with me that young men need guidance. At the same time I must say, that the admission thus made in words at the beginning of his letter is virtually retracted in all that follows. It is difficult to deal with "M.A.A." because he thinks and writes so vaguely and disconnectedly. Students, it appears, pass their examinations by the aid of annotated editions and professors' notes, etc. The *etc.* tacked on at the end suggests iniquities unutterable: but as we are not told what the *cetera* are it is impossible to pronounce an opinion on them. For the rest, I do not quite understand in what other way a student should set about learning a subject or passing an examination. If he expected the aid from books or notes he probably would not waste his time or money upon them: and if he is not to find aid there where is he to find it? By dipping generally into books which are not annotated, apparently, and by carefully eschewing the company of Professors. The next sentence somewhat modifies the first point. It is the easy text books which are annotated, and they are annotated too amply. What it comes to then is this—in some subjects students are afforded so much aid that they can learn them without much effort. There is nothing new in this. When I was a boy at school my masters made the same complaint with regard to the author's editions of Greek and Latin Classics. It is difficult to say precisely what amount of help a newly matriculated student does require. I have no doubt that he does sometimes receive excessive and injudicious aid. But the remedy is not to be found in directing him to read generally! If he tried that he would only bewilder himself. His teacher must advise him what books to read, and what to avoid, and must call upon him occasionally for some intellectual effort. It is satisfactory at any rate to know that in spite of annotation the 'honourable exception' who want to be educated can get themselves educated even now, and with that we may be contented. Aids to editions and superficiality exist everywhere, and the superficial men everywhere take advantage of them, and always wish to do so. We cannot hope again to see the days in which "M. A. A." found out every thing for himself with his teacher to help him—whatever that may mean.

"M. A. A.'s" next sentence transports us to Oxford. I should be sorry to dispute what "M.A.A." knows for a fact, but, so far as my recollection goes, the Oxford don, being on the whole a sensible man, regarded the crib as a Providential aid without which the unhappy pass-man would never get his degree at all. This 'crib' is apparently introduced on the English counterpart of the too amply annotated easy text book: but then we are hurried off into the sphere of history and political economy. Do too amply annotated additions lie in wait for the student here also? It would be difficult, I should think, to produce a 'complete paraphrase' of an economic or philosophic system which should be intelligible without any effort. At this point, however it is satisfactory at least to come upon a definition and a justification of 'general reading.' It means 'a reference' by the student of any subject 'to several authors.' The justification of it is truly amazing: i is that the contents of these several authors, chosen without advice and read without aid, will be better remembered and assimilated than the contents of his text book and note book can be. This is absurd on the face of it. In the next paragraph but one we are told that however good a Professor's lecture may be, the student attends to those parts of them only which are likely to pay. We are to infer I suppose, that if in place of reading notes he will read several authors, he will necessarily pay equal attention to the parts of them which are not likely to pay. If students will take my advice they will confine themselves to reading those books which their teacher, remembering their limited time and their unlimited faculty for misunderstanding, may advise them to read as illustrating their text books. "M. A. A." makes two mistakes. He assumes that whatever a man learns from his teacher, he necessarily learns without effort so that lectures cannot possibly be an education of the mind: and it never appears to have entered his head that to read with profit or satisfaction is an act which has to be acquired, and which it is very difficult to acquire. It does not occur to him that his 'several authors' represent probably as many difficult views of a subject, and that before he 'refers to them' he had better learn what their subject is, what are the different points of view from which they approach it, why they approach it differently, how only they reach different results, on what principles it is to be decided which view is the right one, and what difference it makes whether this view or that view be taken. When he has learnt this from his teacher, and if he learn it in the four years he will have done very well, then it will be time enough for him to begin his general reading. If he does not learn it, his general reading will be aimless and fruitless. His 'notes' are his record of what his teacher like him that he had better think about and try to understand. Like all good things, they may be misused. Many men eat injudiciously, but we are not on that account, I suppose, to abstain from food. So long as there are foolish students in the work, which will be till the end of time, some men, instead of trying to understand their subject, will try to understand the peculiarities of the man who is likely to be their examiner. But let us hope that there are not many examiners who will place the mediocrity, who simply repeat their own words and phrases, on a level with 'the really smart man.'

I think I have noticed whatever is of importance in "M. A. A.'s" letter. In his guarded admission, that he was 'most probably' mistaken in his statement about Oxford, he shows an amusing reluctance to confess that he can possibly make a mistake. In the remarks which follow he still further betrays his ignorance of facts. For he assumes that his Balliol lecturer lectures only to Balliol men. He does not seem to be aware that an Oxford man need not, and very often does not, attend a single lecture in his own college.

Before concluding I ought perhaps to explain in what sense I refer to "M. A. A.'s" remark as having any importance. He is important because he represents a considerable class of men who think that the problems of education can be solved by some major formula, 'general reading' or what not: and who persistently ignores or misrepresents facts. They idealize Oxford as a place which every man enters with the desire and leaves with the possession of knowledge. Oxford, like Bombay, confers degrees which carry little honour upon men who possess little knowlege. Men who do not wish to be scholars cannot be made into scholars; nor is it possible to make a scholar of every man who wishes to be one. Men go up to Universities from different motives and with different aims. Some, let us hope, every year go up both to Oxford and to Bombay with the feelings with which a great Scotsman has told me that he approached Edinburgh—'desiring to attend the classes there, and gain knowledge of all kinds, I could little guess what my poor mind full of wonder and awe-struck expectation. But there always and everywhere will be the minority, others come with other feelings. Many come mainly to enjoy themselves, and what for, if they can afford it? They live a healthy life, they learn something, however little, of books, they learn that there are wiser and better men than themselves in the world, they learn manners, they have to control their tempers and to get on with their fellows—and, if they learn all this, they will, if they are wise, think that their time and money have been well spent, and they will not pretend to be what they are not. A University does not aim simply at producing scholars. It may equally serve the state by tracing out citizens with sound bodies and wholesome minds. Our unhappy University is blamed because its crowds of graduates are not equal in scholarship man for man to a selected assortment of the few students of earlier days.—Yours, &c.,

F. G. S.

HEAVY sentences were passed at Milan on June 23 on several journalists tried for complicity in the recent revolutionary movement in that city. Signor Chiesi, director of the "Italia del Popolo," was condemned to six years' solitary confinement.

IN fulfilment of the promise made by his Excellency Sir West Ridgeway to the Ceylon Legislative Council a few days ago in connection with the 2ft. 6in. gauge for the Kelani Valley Railway, Mr. Perman, Traffic Superintendent, has been deputed to visit the Morvi and Barsi Railways, in the Bombay Presidency, and to report upon their traffic, and their carrying capacity under varying circumstances. His Excellency the Governor has written to the Government of India, and telegraphed to the Governor of Bombay, requesting that every facility and assistance may be rendered to Mr. Perman, to enable him to carry his commission to a successful termination.

THE INDIGNITIES OF PLAGUE NURSING

THE subjoined absurd instructions have been issued for the guidance of the Nursing Sisters who are helping to combat the plague in Calcutta. We imagine no self-respecting lady will for a moment submit to such humiliating conditions and that publication of the instructions is all that is required to bring about their revocation:—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF LADY DOCTOR AND SISTERS.

The Lady Doctor is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health and the Chairman of the Municipality for the good conduct of the establishment: and it is trusted that the Sisters will cordially support her.

2. Sisters wishing to communicate with the authorities, must do so through the Lody Doctor.

3. Sisters must be in to dinners every night and must not leave the premises after dinner, except with the leave of the Lady Doctor. Such leave will not be granted more than once a week, and then only till 11 p.m., except under very special circumstances: the address at which the sister will be must be given to the Lady Doctor.

4. Sisters going out driving are required to let the Lady Doctor know their destination and their escort (if any): and she is given authority to modify the arrangements made, if she shall deem it necessary.

5. Visitors to the Sisters must send in their card to the Lady Doctor.

6. Sisters to be in bed by 11 p.m.

7. In case of sickness, the Lady Doctor is to be at once informed, and she shall, if she shall deem it necessary, or if the Sisters shall desire it, call in one of the senior medical practitioners of Calcutta; she shall also make such arrangements for the invalid as shall appear necessary, with the advice of the medical attendant, subject to the approval of the medical Officer of Health.

8. The household expenses are to be provided for by a fixed contribution from each person to be made as soon as the monthly salaries are paid. The payment to be made through the Lady Doctor.

9. At present each person is to contribute Rs. 110 a month for board, lodging, light and fuel and use of the servants provided by the Landlady.

10. Personal servants, punkhawallahs, ice and wines and aerated waters, dhobee and ghari hire to be provided by each person for herself.

11. There must be at least one personal servant between every 2 or 3 sisters: some public duty may be required from such servants at the discretion of the Lady Doctor.

12 No orders to be given by the sister to any except their own personal servants and punkhawallahs except through the Lady Doctor.

18 Any complaints about the house-keeping to be made through the Lady Doctor.

14 Visitors may be invited to afternoon tea with the consent of the lady doctor. Ladies may occasionally be invited to other meals (with the consent of the Lady Doctor), at the expense of the person who invites them.

15 The rooms to be allotted at the discretion of the Lady Doctor, who may subsequently alter the arrangements, if she shall consider advisable.

(Sd.) R. T. GREER.
Acting Chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	0	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	14
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	*1	2	12
Total	7	6	75
Same date last year	1	1	86

* Sent ill from Danda to Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	2	0	5
Hospitals	0	3	3
Total	8	5	78
Total plague deaths to date	30,593	26,231	
Same date last year	2	0	70

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 9th July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	211	183	8
Fresh cases	5	2	3
Total	216	185	11

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th instant, was respectively 3 and 2, while on the corresponding dates last year it was 6 and 2. At Varkoond, on Thursday, the 7th instant, there were four deaths and three attacks from plague, and on Friday, the 8th instant, there were 2 deaths and 4 attacks. Since the 2nd instant, all the plague deaths at Lower Damaun have been in Kharewadi and Kharawad, the districts in charge of the acting Health Officer, whereas Damaun and Kathoria, larger districts, in charge of Dr. Antone Fernandes, have shown a continuous clean bill, as also the only two plague patients being treated at Marwad Plague Hospital by Dr. Fernandes were discharged cured, and in consequence whereof H. E. the Governor has asked Dr. Fernandes to direct his attention to the sanitation of the city and first to open the locked-up houses and disinfect them.

THE VALUE OF PLAGUE PASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you herewith a copy of the letter addressed by me to the Plague Commissioner, Bombay, and shall thank you to publish it in your to-morrow's issue, as it is a matter of public importance.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJI PESTONJI.

Bombay, 7th July 1898.

To the Plague Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following circumstances for your consideration, and for such redress as the case may deserve. I am a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, Solicitors, Bombay. I was directed by the firm to obedience to a summons in suit No. 151 of 1893, from the first-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, to be present with several official papers required of the firm on the 6th instant. I accordingly left Bombay by the mail of the 5th. On alighting at the station I was asked for a pass, on which I showed the summons and the letter of our firm. I was, however, taken to the detention camp in charge of a policeman; there was only one Bania shop in the camp, and no arrangement for my feeding. I requested permission to go for my food to my relations or in a hotel, but even though I was willing to go in charge of a policeman, I was not allowed to do so. The Collector happened to come in the meantime and he, after reading the letter and the summons, saw the hardship, but he said he was sorry and went away. I had accordingly to remain without any food or water till half-past seven in the evening. I attended court with the policeman and returned with him. I will say nothing beyond this fact, and leave you to deal with them as you should think right and proper.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) MANECKJI PESTONJI.

SIR JOHN SCOTT, K. C. M. G., late Judicial Adviser to the Khedive of Egpyt, has accepted the position of Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General, but will not take up his duties until Oct. 15th next.

THE Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Victoria of Wales, was present on the afternoon of June 22 at the wedding of Miss Evelyn Ellis, daughter of Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and of the Hon. lady Ellis, with Mr. Walter Kerr, second son of the late Mr. Charles W. R. Kerr, and cousin to the Marquis of Lothian.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. MARINE BATTALION.

WHAT may be called the first match of the season was played on Saturday, for though the Gymkhana have played twice before, neither of the games could be called matches as in each case the Gymkhana eleven was split up. Saturday's game ended in a draw in favour of the Regimental team, time alone saving the Gymkhana from defeat. Having won the toss the Gymkhana Captain elected to bat first and went to the wickets with Lieutenant Back to face the bowling of Sher Khan and Govind. A somewhat disastrous start was made for with the score at 14, Back was clean bowled by the former. Holland took his place at the wickets and added a couple and Stephens notched a few singles, but the former was given out l. b. w. to Shaik Ebram and had to retire with the score at 21. Scott now joined Stevens and some lively cricket ensued, the former doing most of the scoring. His life, however, did not last long and with his score at 14, he returned one to Sher Khan and had to go. Vines filled the vacancy but did'nt seem at home, Stephens doing most of the scoring. With the score at 50, Carnegy relieved Shaik Ebram and in his second over, clean bowled Vines who had made six. Henderson partnered Stephens, who was playing excellent cricket, but didnt add much to the score the latter making all the runs, with 77 shown on the board. Henderson got his leg in front to one from Govind and was given out l. b. w. Strong took his place, but could only notch 2, while Stevens added half a dozen and then the former was clean bowled by Carnegy. Six for 86. Durnford was the next man but failed to score and Markham partnered Stevens. Between them they raised the score to 122, before the former was bowled by Carnegy for a nicely compiled 17. Baker the best man did'nt give much assistance, returning one to Carnegy when he had made 3. Wilson, the last man, had little chance as Stevens, who had played a really fine innings, put one into Sher Khan's hands at slip. He made 48 by sterling good cricket, and without him the score would have looked somewhat foolish. Carnegy's analysis, 5 for 26 was one of the features of the innings. The Marine Battalion opened their venture with Carnegy and Gennack, to the bowling of Markham and Wilson. The former in his third over got Carnegy l. b. w. the score standing at 15. Sher Khan took his place and was clean bowled by Markham's first ball. 2 wickets for 15. Heyman now joined Gennack and things became lively, the latter treating both bowlers with the greatest contempt with the score at 44. Vines relieved Markham and the change proved effectual as with his first ball, he got Heyman caught at point. Wilkins filled the vacancy and the score was raised to 69, before he was bowled. Sheik Ebram joined Gennack, who was playing a good game, but the new comer only added 1 to the score when he succumbed to a curly one from Vines. Waller now went to the wickets and some lively cricket was witnessed. Four after four was notched and the score was rapidly taken to 90, when Gennack was clean bowled. The departing batsman had played a nice innings for his forty-eight which included seven 4's. Sheik Kassim joined Waller but time was called before anything further was scored, the total being 6 wickets for 91. The following are the scores.

GYMKHANA.

Lt Back R N, b Sher Khan	8
L B Stephens, c Wilkins, b Sher Khan	48
Capt Holland, l b w, b Shaik Ebram	2
A G Scott, c and b Sher Khan	14
Lt Vines R I M, b Carnegy	6
Lt Henderson R N, l b w, b Govind	4
A Strong, b Carnegy	2
C E Dunford, b Carnegy	0
F D Markham, b Carnegy	17
C N Baker, c and b Carnegy	3
R T Wilson, not out	0
Extras	22
Total	126

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sher Khan	15	6	28	3
Govind	10	4	22	1
Shaik Ebram	13	2	28	1
Capt Carnegy	11	1	21	5

MARINE BATTALION.

Capt Carnegy l b w, b Markham	8
Peon Gennack, b Baker	48
Naik Sher Khan, b Markham	0
Capt Heyman, c Holland, b Vines	11
Surg-Lt-Col Wilkins, b Wilson	7
Mr A P Waller, not out	15
Pte Sheik Ebram, b Vines	1
Pte Sheik Cassim not out	0
Extras	4

Total for 6 wickets.. 94

Mr Daldy, Peon Son Mehta and Pte Govind Garm did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	13	2	32	1
Marham	10	1	33	2
Vines	10	2	20	2
Baker	5	5	2	1

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TUESDAY'S STATISTICS.

THE general death-rate in the city on Tuesday was 35, as compared with 45 the average of the previous five years. This is a slight increase on the death-rate of the past week. There were 161 suspected plague cases and 120 deaths up to Tuesday. There were in all three suspected cases on Tuesday in wards 5, 8 and 10, and no deaths. The one in ward 5 was a Hindu, twenty-five years of age, reported by the Secretary, Mayo Native Hospital, the patient being removed from the Strand Road. The one from ward 8 was reported by the Principal of the Medical College Hospital. The patient, a Mahomedan, was removed from the hospital compound. The third case from ward 10 was a Mahomedan, removed from Kassaitola to the Medical College Hospital.

INOCULATIONS.

Dr. (Miss) Christie inoculated twenty Mahomedan ladies at the house of Mirza Mahomed Ali, at 30, Lower Chitpore Road. Dr. Cook went on Wednesday morning with some lady nurses to 21, Momtinpore Road, Kidderpore, on invitation, to perform inoculations. About a hundred people were collected for the operation, but being instigated by some one before Dr. Cook's arrival, they dispersed, and only four men and five women were inoculated. Dr. Cook, accompanied by Doctors Dutt, Ghose, and Mitter, went to the Rajbari of Raja Benoy Krishna, in Grey Street, and inoculated about thirty people. Three persons were on Wednesday inoculated at the Health Office by Dr. Cook.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AT THE WARD HOSPITALS.

On Wednesday morning his Honor Sir John Woodburn, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, Municipal Secretary, Mr. Greer, Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, and Captain Horsford, Aide-de-Camp, paid a visit to the Medical College Hospital, where the plague patients are located, and thoroughly inspected the place and saw the patients who were there. Dr. Bomford, the Principal, took his Honor and party round, and explained all that was required. His Honour and party then went round and inspected the three ward hospitals in ward 7. The hospital at 98, Harrison Road, for the Soorti community was first visited, and then the hospital for Marwaree in Banstollah Street, the arrangements in both of which were found to be excellent. From here Sir John and party went to the hospital at 23, Raj Mohun Bose's Lane, for the Memon community. Here the Lieutenant-Governor was received by the Secretary, Hajee to Noor Mahomed Jakariah, Dr. Koylas Chunder Bose, and a number of influential Mahomedans and a few Hindoo gentlemen. The Secretary conducted his Honor all over the building, which is very extensive, and can accommodate at least a hundred patients, the ground floor having been given for the poor of the bustee. His Honor expressed himself greatly pleased with all the arrangements, the hospital being supplied with every requirement and fitted with all the necessaries. Sir John was particularly pleased to find that special accommodation had been set apart for women. There is a separate staircase for women with a separate kitchen. His Honor was quite satisfied with all he saw, observing that it was the first hospital he had seen, and expressed a hope that the other communities would have their hospitals like this one.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN, speaking at the Burma dinner did not say, as reported, that "the Burmese were the only Eastern nation among whom we were not only publicly respected and honoured, but obeyed." His words were, "The Burmese were the only Eastern nation among whom women were not only publicly respected and honoured, but obeyed."

THE editor of the "Gwelo Times," in addressing his readers previous to retirement, says:—We have come to the conclusion that to edit, print, and publish a newspaper; be storekeepers, news agents, bookkeepers, and account collectors, be authorites on everything in the heavens above or the earth beneath, and take advice (!) from every member of the community who considers he has a latent genius for running a newspaper, is too much for the health, wealth, or future existence of two ordinary civilised beings. So we do not feel sorry to relinquish control Running a newspaper in a pioneer settlement is evidently no joke. A kindred lack of humour has been known to attend a similar task even in London.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

MINISTERIAL INDISCIPLINE.

THAT extremely candid friend of the Ministry, the *Times* writing before the result of the East Herts Election was known commented in very despondent terms on the "seriously weakened" position of the Ministry. To any one who cares to read between the lines the article I refer to must seem like a not too carefully veiled attack on Lord Salisbury. Of course the leading journal places Ministerial slackness in the defence of British interests and British dignity first, but another source of weakness is that the Government are without any commanding and unifying spirit to inform and regulate their policy. "Is it conceivable" we are asked "that Lord Palmerston, or Lord Beaconsfield, or Mr. Gladstone would have tolerated, in subordinate members, or in any members, of the administration, such extraordinary utterances as Sir John Gorst and Mr. T. W. Russell have lately indulged in?" Official indiscipline, it is added, is a sign of feebleness which the people are quick to learn and to lay to heart. Beyond the fact that Mr. T. W. Russell has been engaged in a rather angry controversy with Lord Dufferin's agent, I do not think that he has been specially refractory quite lately. Sir John Gorst's offence or rather his latest offence was committed only a week ago. It is a matter of common observation in educational circles that Sir John Gorst is severely kept down in Whitehall by his official superiors, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Balfour. If this be true the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education never loses an opportunity of having his revenge. Last Friday night, it was his duty to what may be called introduce the Educational Estimates, and in doing this he showed even more than his accustomed candour in commenting on the deficiencies of the voluntary school system with which his party are so closely identified. He contrasted the superior teaching of the London Board schools with the Church schools; sneered at the present Parliament for its distrust of local self-government; and drove the squires sitting near him to fury by declaring that there is still a general dislike of education in country districts. Throughout, his speech was greeted with cheers from the Opposition benches and received with stony silence occasionally broken by derisive laughter on the Ministerial side of the House. Mr. Balfour's thoughts while Sir John Gorst was making this remarkable attack on his own friends would be worth knowing. He could not very well from his place on the Treasury bench throw over the Vice-President; but his relative Viscount Cranborne occupying a position of greater freedom did not hesitate to dissociate himself from the bold, bad Sir John. Viscount Cranborne in the course of his remarks declared that there were Board schools in which there was no Bible teaching at all, and 316 in which it was taught without comment. "That" he exclaimed "is the kind of teaching which the right hon. gentleman opposite (Sir W. Harcourt) held up as a substitute for the teaching of voluntary schools." The Leader of the Oppos

principles, the introduction of questions of doctrine and ritual into the discussion of the Benefices Bill, which, altough inadequate, yet is intended to remove certain abuses in patronage acknowledged by all Churchmen." Several leading Nonconformists who evidently think that Sir W. Harcourt's speeches will make for disestablishment have expressed approval of his attitude; but on the other hand the Liberal Press is dubious as to the wisdom of the course which the leader of the Opposition has thought fit to take. Naturally the Ritualists are highly indignant. The President of the English Church Union, Lord Halifax, in a speech delivered on Wednesday observed that Sir W. Harcourt had used language which was a disgrace to an English gentleman, and had said what he knew to be untrue. Sir W. Harcourt is not thin-skinned and he may at all events congratulate himself on having made a stir.

THE CONTEST IN THE HATFIELD DISTRICT.

The appearance of Sir W. Harcourt as a Protestant Champion and the fight in East Herts absorb public attention in political circles. Lady Sandhurst's brother, the Right Hon. C. R. Spencer known to his intimates as "Bobby" has made an extraordinarily good fight for his party. He was undoubtedly a strong candidate—perhaps the strongest the Liberals could have selected; but his opponent was stronger. That the nephew of the Prime Minister fighting within the Hatfield sphere of influence should have only beaten his opponent by 268 is a nasty blow for the Government in general and for Lord Salisbury in particular, and will certainly not tend to diminish the activity of those members of his own following who are anxious to get him to make over the seals of the Foreign Office to what they consider would be stronger hands. The *Times* is significantly silent; the *Standard* ingeniously minimises the decline of the Conservative vote but admits that a change within the space of six years from a margin of about one thousand five hundred to one of about three hundred is a political fact which no candid Conservative will pretend to like. The *Morning Post* says:—"It must at once be frankly admitted that this is not a triumph for the Government."

INDIAN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The silver medal of the Society of Arts has been awarded to Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., for his excellent paper on "The Plague in Bombay"; to Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, late of the Bengal Civil Service for his paper on "The Earthquake in Assam; and to Sir Alfred Lyall for his paper on "Chartered Companies and Colonisation." The papers read before the Society's Indian Section during the past session were all of such a valuable character that the Council must have experienced no little difficulty in making a selection. They all indeed merited the Society's medal; but this would be too great an innovation. As it is the Indian Section has been specially favoured. While it receives three medals only two are given to the Applied Art Section, which has also had a very successful sessions this year and one to the Foreign and Colonial Section. The Secretary of the Applied Art Section is Mr. Henry B. Wheatley well known in London literary circles and editor of the splendid new edition of "Pepys's Diary." The Secretary of the Foreign and Colonial Section is Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C. M. G., son of the lamented Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen of South Kensington fame. The Secretary of the Indian Section is an old Bombayite, Mr. S. Digby. It may be interesting to mention that the head of the Society of Arts staff, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, has recently been elected a member of the Athenæum Club.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL WOODTHORPE.

A propos of the Athenaeum I am reminded by the melancholy death of that distinguished and popular Engineer Officer, Major-General R. G. Woodthorpe C.B., of an amusing story he once told me. I may have mentioned it before, but it will perhaps bear repetition. Early in his career and when as a youngster he knew very little about the status of London clubs he made the acquaintance in India of a Mr. Blank, as I will call him who belonged to the now defunct Wanderers then located at the corner house in Pall Mall and Waterloo place, directly opposite the Athenæum. Mr. Blank told young Woodthorpe to be sure and look him up when at home. Soon afterwards Woodthorpe came to England on his first leave having one afternoon some spare time on his hands proceeded to Pall Mall in quest of his friend Blank. He inquired at the club for Mr. Blank. "Mr. Blank" replied the hall-porter "there is no gentleman of that name a member here." "Are you quite sure" asked Woodthorpe. "Mr. Blank asked me to come, and see him at the Wanderers." "The Wanderers!" rejoined the hall-porter with a lordly sneer "This aint the Wanderers, Sir, this is the Hathenæum." Whereupon Woodthorpe hastily retreated from the presence of the deeply offended janitor. At home as well as in India, Woodthorpe had many devoted friends and the appeal on behalf of a memorial to him is sure to be handsomely responded to. It has transpired that he supported a blind brother whose only other income is I believe a beggarly sum of £16 per annum. As Major-General Woodthorpe served India so well for many years this seems a case where the Secretary of State might reasonably be asked to assist. I understand that the next montly issue of the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society" will contain a full obituary notice of the late Deputy Surveyor-General from the pen of Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, who is now at home and who on Monday read a paper before the Society on

TIRAH.

Sir Thomas Holdich's paper was mainly though not entirely geographical. He had much to tell his audience about the Afridis that was of interest. He mentioned one camp story that was new to us though it may have been printed in India. An Afridi was questioned as to the value of the weapons he carried, among which was an old and obsolete pattern of pistol, which possessed no merit beyond its power of scattering destruction at close quarters. He admitted that it was out of date, but he added that, useless as it might be for purposes of actual warfare, he reckoned that it was a most efficient weapon in a "jirgah." The introduction of the long range rifle into the Afridi country is it seems a matter of general complaint among the tribes people, as Sir Thomas Holdich observes it is now only safe to follow agricultural pursuits at night! He tells us that while recent events have taught the Afridis a good lesson in showing them that their country is not impregnable, we have had our eyes opened to what he calls the new phase of transfrontier military existence which is rapidly developing on our borders—*i. e.*, the existence of people brave and warlike (as indeed they have ever been) becoming daily better trained and educated in military science, armed with weapons as good as ours, and just beginning to feel their way towards military combination under experienced leadership. All this Sir Thomas Holdich maintains puts an entirely new complexion on our little frontier fights of the future (for we could not disarm them), and disposed most effectually of the argument that because a *quasi*-police system of reprisals had answered for the last 50 years it should answer equally well for the next 50. Sir Robert Warburton, another and even greater authority on the Afridis is also in town, looking I regret to say very far from well. He has, however, improved a little since his arrival and hopes soon to recover completely. He has not been able to resist journalistic assaults and his views or what purport to be his views on Indian Frontier Policy have been given to the world. As to the future of the Khyber, a question to be settled by Lord Elgin's successor, Sir R. Warburton is against retransferring the territory in question to the Punjab, but strongly advocates the employment of officers who understand the people and are prepared to live with them for months at a time. Everything should be done to secure a very efficient control over all the Khyber and the adjoining hills which lead into the Jalalabad valley of which the Khyber is the main highway. The tribesmen he says do not understand a neutral position, and to them there is only the one question 'Friend or enemy?' Sir R. Warburton has been often asked why it was after their absolute defeat by Sir William Lockhart, that the Afridis came forware in such a friendly way after the first meeting with thd General. "The cause" he declares "is to be found in the words with which Sir William first greeted them. Instead of upbraiding them he turned to me and said, 'Warburton, explain how pleased I am to see them and their jirgahs, for they have fought like men.' By those few words the man who had just conquered their country became their friend. Tact, firmness and kindness are qualities absolutely essential in dealing with the frontier men."

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute continues to be very unlucky. Not very long ago its friends were congratulating themselves on having secured the services of Sir Alfred Jephson, R. N., as Assistant Secretary. He proved himself to be an admirable organiser by the great success of the Naval Exhibition held a few years ago in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital and it was thought that if anybody could bring the much-needed popularity to the Institute it would be he. And now before he has had time to effect the real improvements hoped for he retires from South Kensington. There is I understand no foundation for the suggestion that his resignation is due to any other cause than that officially mentioned, namely, ill-health. His successor, is also a Naval officer, Lieutenant Gerald R. Maltby, who has done good work as Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution. The Imperial Institute is not likely to suffer much from the rather narrow-minded objection that has been raised to the holding of a bazaar there this week on behalf of the Norwood Orphanage for Girls. The Council of the Church Association composed of extreme and combative Evangelicals met a few days before the bazaar was opened by the Princess of Wales and passed the following resolution:—"The Council of the Church Association has learned with the deepest regret that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted the use of the Imperial Institute for the holding of a bazaar on behalf of a Roman Catholic Institution, in possible ignorance of the fact that it is conducted by the nuns of the 'Convent of the Faithful Virgin,' and that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has consented to open a fancy fair in connexion therewith, unmindful of the fact that the claim of their Royal House to the allegiance of the English people rests upon the pledges exacted by the British Constitution that the reigning family of this Protestant country shall hold itself aloof from the Pope of Rome and his agents, and shall maintain the 'Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law.'" If the Council of the Church Association expected that their protest would cause the permission granted for the holding of the bazaar at the Imperial Institute to be withdrawn and frighten the Princess of Wales into staying away they have been disappointed. It is true that the orphanage labours under the awful infliction of being "conducted by nuns" who are so wicked that they admit children of any Christian creed and do not attempt to proselytise. Among the inmates at the present time are some sixty children of men who served in the Army and Navy. This plea was put before the Princess of Wales as a strong reason for asking her Royal Highness to give her support. The Council of the Church Association may or may not be right in the aggressive attitude it adopts towards the Ritualistic clergy; but the latter are able to defend themselves. To say the least, it is hardly chivalrous to attempt to interfere with the success of the efforts of the Norwood sisters of mercy to relieve the humane institution, they manage from its present pecuniary difficulties; and every right-minded person Protestant or Catholic will be glad that the attempt has so signally failed.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Many persons in the Bombay Presidency will be grieved to learn that the illness of Mrs. Lestock Reid, wife of the former esteemed Commissioner of the Northern Division, terminated fatally last Friday, at 10 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park. She was laid to rest at Finchley on Tuesday amongst those paying a last tribute of respect to one who was universally liked being Sir John Jardine K.C.I.E., Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., General Fuller, C.I.E., Mr. Alexander Rogers, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Mr. Joshua King, and Mr. John Warden. The relatives present included Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reid. The deceased lady was a sister of the late Captain Eastwick, Director of the Honourable East India Company, and the late Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., the well-known author.

Another Bombay lady though of an earlier generation passed away at Southsea on Tuesday. I refer to the widow of Captain Robert F. Bourchier of the 4th Bombay Infantry who died as far back as 1837, the year of her Majesty's Accession. Mrs. Bourchier was the grand-daughter of the celebrated English Admiral, Lord Rodney.

Sir James Nicholas Douglas, F.R.S., M. Inst., C.E., died on Sunday in his seventy-second year. As Engineer-in-chief to the Corporation of the Trinity House—a post he relinquished six years ago—he had to do with lighthouses and his name was well-known in India as elsewhere throughout the British Empire. Amongst his friends were the late Mr. Thomas Ormiston and Mr. George Ormiston, the well-known engineers of the Bombay docks. Sir James Douglas was knighted in 1882 on the completion of the new Eddystone lighthouse which was erected at a cost of £24,000 below the lowest contract price. Another of the lighthouses he built, that on the Smalls off Milford Haven, was finished for nearly £16,000 below the lowest tender. The celebrated controversy Oil versus Gas as illuminants in lighthouses will not be forgotten. Sir James Douglass was in favour of the former. The late Professor Tyndall as scentific adviser to Trinity House and the Board of Trade hotly advocated Mr. Wigham's invention for facilitating the use of gas. Mr. Chamberlain who was then President of the Board of Trade did not support Professor Tyndall who ultimately resigned.

I have also to record the deaths of Lieutenant-General E. A. Williams, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, aged 74; Major-General I. E. Mayne, late Madras Staff Corps, who took part in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny campaign; Colonel Patrick Johnston, formerly of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, aged 76; Surgeon-General W. H. Adley, aged 70; Captain W. H. Davies, formerly P. & O. agent at Aden and latterly managing director of the Exchange Telegraph Company (Limited) aged 73; the Very Rev. Dean O'Regan, Patriarch of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland and a close Asso ciate of O'Connell in the Repeal movement of the forti es; Mr. J. H. Cromwell Russell, grandson of Oliver Cromwell of Cheshunt-park the last of the Protectors descendants to bear his name; Mr. John Noble, C.M.G., formerly clerk to the House of Assembly, Cape of Good Hope; George Ulyett, the famous Yorkshire cricketer aged 46; and General Ralli a well known officer of the Greek army who shot himself in his ninety-eight year.

FIRE IN COTTON GODOWNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I ventured to offer a few hints about putting out fires in our mills, when in an incipient stage, and suggested the adoption of means for minimizing the danger of such fires spreading with rapidity and getting out of control. The recent fire at the Mandvi Cotton Godowns points to a defect in another direction which in my opinion it is not difficult to remedy. The official report attributes this outbreak to spontaneous combustion, and this is not to be wondered at. The generality of Mill godowns in this city are built upon an uniform plan with rows of windows midway on one side only without a single opening from plinth to roof in any of three remaining walls of the structure—the idea being to utilize these high blank or dead walls as boundaries of the mill premises. There are thus no means of admitting fresh cold air into the store room and letting off the heated air. To aggravate the mischief, even the scanty supply of fresh air admitted into the godowns is not infrequently shut out by closing the windows. Spontaneous combustion depends upon two forces, viz., the presence of a sufficient supply of oxygen and the prevention of the escape of heat generated. Cotton fibre being a very sensitive absorbent of air, and therefore of oxygen, has a strong tendency to develope high temperature when not properly ventilated. There can be no doubt that the fire in the Mandvi cotton godowns was due to spontaneous combustion through deficient ventilation. The remedy obviously lies in providing ample inlets at the bottom and outlets at the top of the walls on all sides, so as to admit of a free current of air playing inside the rooms and the heated air escaping. In godowns without stories, openings in the roofs would serve the purpose of the outlets in the walls. Damage by rain water to the contents of the godowns can be effectually guarded against by the use of Mayer's patent rain-proof ventilating windows or by any other contrivance. The remedy, it will be observed, is simple and can be easily carried out in all existing as well as projected godowns. It is strange that with the exception of a few local Architects no one has paid attention to this matter in designing these buildings.—Your's, &c.,

VINAYAK A. TALCHERKAR,
The City Mills, July 9.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain L. M. Wibmer, R. N. R., with the overland mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Barker, Mr	Nicholls, Mr H
Becorott, Mr	Spence, Mr
Gilmore, Mr	Street, Mr A
Haines, Mr C A	Sanders, Mrs
Joseph, Mr	Walters, Brig-Surg
Moon, Mr and Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Agrawala, Mr	Innes, Mr H G P
Bradshaw, Lt-Col	Johnson, Mr W Notts
Clarkson, Surg-Lt-Col	James, Mr H
Champain, Mr B	Melville, Major
Dundon, Mr and Mrs A G	Newman, Mr P F
Elliott, Mr A	Sandford, Lt-Genl
Farran, Sir Charles	Thomas, Mr R J P
Goldspink, Mr P	

FROM GIBRALTAR—Isona, Lieut and Mrs

FROM ADEN.—Godbole, Lt G A J

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred on Tuesday afternoon at the shipbuilding yard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Bow Creek, involving lamentable loss of life. The first class battleship Albion, built for the Royal Navy, was launched, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, who was accompanied by the Duke of York, performed the christening ceremony. There was an immense crowd of spectators, and a large number of persons, chiefly resident in the neighbourhood, forced their way into the slip adjoining that on which the Albion was lying, and took up positions, from which to view the launch, on staging across the mouth of the creek, and along a Japanese man-of-war now being built in the yard. When the great battleship Albion reached the water, which she did at rapid speed, she displaced a large quantity of water; and the back wash came as a great destructive tidal wave up the sides of the creek and right over the staging, overwhelming the men, women, and children, who were crowded upon it. The staging gave way, and it is estimated that between 200 and 300 persons were plunged into the water among floating probs and large baulks of timber. The death-roll contains up to the present thirty-four names.

So widely separated was this staging from the Royal platform, and such was the enthusiasm of the spectators at the success of the launch, that the disaster was unknown to the Duke and Duchess of York at the time they steamed away from the creek for Westminster. On learning of it at York House, the Duke of York sent a sympathetic telegram to the chairman of the Company, expressing the profound sorrow of himself and the Duchess at what had occurred. As soon as Her Majesty the Queen heard of the catastrophe she sent a most sympathetic telegram to the chairman of the Thames Ironworks Company to be communicated to the bereaved families.

The departure last Thursday of the Cadiz squadron under Admiral Camara—a fleet, it is said, of twenty ships—has apparently put fresh heart into the Spanish people. All sorts of rumours were prevalent in Madrid as to the destination of Admiral Camara's squadron, the most significant being that it has sailed for the American coast in order to attack Boston. Another squadron is being fitted out at Cadiz.

There has been a third bombardment of Santiago de Cuba. This engagement appears to have been the hottest yet experienced at Santiago. A great deal of damage was done to the forts, and it is claimed by the Americans that many Spaniards were killed.

General Shafter, with the American army for the invasion of Cuba, has arrived off Santiago, and the troops began to land in Cuba on Wednesday morning. The place selected is Daiquiri. It lies to the east of Santiago, and is rather nearer Santiago than Guantanamo. The landing was commenced under the guns of the warship, which bombarded all the Spanish forts on the shore.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Court left Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon for Windsor. Shortly after the Royal train left Aberdeen, and when it was approaching Cove Station, the driver of one of the two engines drawing the train observed that something was amiss with the connection cord, and he mounted the tender for the purpose of adjusting it. While doing so the train passed under a bridge, and the driver's head was caught by the edge of the arch death being instantaneous. Her Majesty was deeply grieved on learning the sad news, and at once sent a telegram of sympathy to the widow.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Sunday at a chapel in connection with the Church of Scotland at Cowdenbeath, which was lately opened for worship. Mr. Aiken is the missionary, but it appears that the managers, or some of them, were dissatisfied with the services. The Presbytery of Dunfermline failed to provide supply yesterday, and the managers kept the church closed. Mr. Aiken, however, forced his way into the church through a window of the session-house, and in the afternoon he conducted a service in the church. The managers, it is understood, have taken legal advice as to their powers in the matter.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Princesses, and the members of the Household at Balmoral were present at a special performance by Sanger's Circus company, the marquee having been erected just outside the Balmoral policies. All the tenants on Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, with their families, were invited. During the performance some excitement was caused by the antics of a runaway horse, but no one was injured.

Sunday sailing on the Clyde has been resumed. The authorities in Helensburgh and Dunoon have refused to permit landings at their piers, and there was some excitment at these places on Sunday about the possibility of the steamer forcing a landing. There was no disturbance, however, as the steamer did not call at either of these piers, but held straight down the firth to Rothesay.

Early last Saturday morning a boat was capsized between Blackpool and St. Anne's and four men were drowned.

For the first time, it is said, in the history of Welsh mining, the men of several of the collieries on Sunday followed the example of the Irish Nationalists, and had a Sunday mass meeting. The speeches at the gathering were largely devoted to the denunciation of Magistrates who were believed to be responsible for the importation of military into the district.

At the invitation of Lord Charles Beresford, a company, consisting of over 300 gentlemen, mostly members of the House of Commons, visited Portsmouth on Monday, and were conducted over the dockyards by naval officers. They were shown everything of special interest in the construction and management of torpedoes and heavy ordnance, both on shore and on board various warships at the port. About sixty members went on board torpedoes boat destroyers, which sailed at full speed to the Needles and back.

At a conference on Monday at the National Liberal Club of representatives of Liberal Associations, it was resolved that a permanent Liberal memorial should be raised to the memory of Mr. Gladstone.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, on Tuesday laid the foundation stone of the new building which, at a cost of £100,000, Sir Blundell Maple has presented for the extension of University College Hospital, London.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart., the wellknown artist, died unexpectedly in London last week. He was sixty-five years of age.

Telegrams from Constantinople describe a very serious state of things on the Turco-Montenegrins frontier. Montenegrins and Albanians have been engaged in a deadly conflict for several days. Villages have been destroyed, and many persons on both sides have been killed and wounded.

M. Sarrein has undertaken the task of forming a French Government.

Four British trawlers have been seized by a Danish warship on the coast of Iceland.

By a collision on the Volga, on the 15th inst., near Nijni Novgorod, a passenger steamer was sunk, and ten of those on board were drowned.

News from Zomba, British Central Africa, dated 30th April, contains an account of the Southern Angoni rising, and the military operations in Nyassaland necessitated thereby. This is the tribe that occasioned trouble in 1896 by frequent raids. The campaign, which was about to begin when the advices left, was entered upon to punish the Angoni, and to impress them with a prompt display of British force, and a complete and satisfactory settlement was expected.

The Italian Ministry under the Marquis di Rudini has resigned.

Obituary.—Sir Edward Burne-Jones; Sir J. N. Douglass; Major-General J. E. Mayne, Colonel Patrick Johnston, Colonel M. M. Gillies, Lieut, Colonel the Hon. O. G. Lambert; Captain W. H. Davies; George Ulyett, the cricketer; Mr. J. Gross, C.I..E.; the Rev. J. Clements; Mr. J. H. Cromwell; Russell; General Ralli.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

AMERICAN ARMY LANDING IN CUBA.

THERE was a third bombardment of the Spanish defences at the entrance to Santiago Harbour by the American fleet on Thursday, the 16th. It lasted for more than an hour, and according to American accounts resulted in the dismantling of the western batteries and in a supposed heavy loss to the Spaniards. Spanish accounts put their loss at only three killed and 16 wounded.

"New York Herald" despatches from Port Antonio state that the St. Louis on Friday night endeavoured to cut the Kingston cable at the mouth of the harbour of Santiago, and approached within 300 yards. The search light on Morro Castle played on her, but no guns were fired. The St. Louis failed to find the cable. The insurgents are seeking to capture General Pando on his way from Havana via Manzanillo to succour Santiago. Scouting parties have been sent to intercept him.

According to a telegram from Washington, the Government has been informed that there are 12,000 Spanish regulars at Santiago and 4,000 volunteers.

The arrival of the transports carrying Major-General Shafter's force off Santiago is now reported. General Miles received a despatch on Wednesday from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, who re-established cable communication with America, announcing that troops landed at Aguadores, near Santiago, that day. Before the landing was effected a large body of Spaniards were discovered. Major-General Shafter ordered 1,000 Cubans to attack the enemy in the rear. Afterwards the warships shelled the shore. The troops then attacked the Spaniards, driving them towards the Cubans. Our Havana Correspondent says that General Linares Telegraphs from Santiago that 60 vessels, supposed to be carrying the American expeditionary force, have arrived off the harbour, and that General Blanco is sending six battalions to protect the coast.

A Guantanamo telegram dated June 18 says that the Spaniards are tired of attacking the marines. The new marines ask to be allowed to attack the town. The intrenchments of the camp have been strengthened. A hundred Cubans have arrived. They are in good condition, being well fed and clad in the dress of American sailors. A few of the marines are slightly ill owing to the climate, but the general health of the camp is excellent.

The insurgents who are acting in co-operation with the marines are daring scouts, brave fighters, and good shots with Lee-Metford rifles, with which they have been supplied by Captain McCalla. Their capabilities are highly praised by the Americans.

The surgeon of the fleet who cared for the dead at Guantanamo states definitely that the corpses were not mutilated. The wounds attributed to mutilation were the result of Mauser rifle bullets.

A despatch to the "New York Herald" from Guantanamo, dated June 15, states that the United States battleship Texas, the cruiser Marblehead, and the Suwanee steamer at the mouth of the inlet opened a lively fire at 50 yards range with their heaviest guns. The Texas fired thirty shot. The Spaniards put a shell between the Texas and the Marblehead and another across the Marblehead's bow, narrowly missing her. Four shots struck the water near the warships within 15 minutes. Then the fort was silenced. Many shots struck the building, which was eventually demolished. The ships had to wait to find their targets till the cloud of dust and smoke had cleared away. Shots were fired from the south side of the bay near the town. The Marblehead silenced the battery and damaged the town severely. The bombardment lasted half an hour. As the vessels were retiring a submarine mine floated to the surface close to the Marblehead. A launch from the Marblehead recovered it and fired upon the Spaniards in the bush. It is believed that the magazine of the fort was blown up, as there was a great cloud of red smoke and a tremendous report.

The Bay of Guantanamo seems to offer no special facilities for the landing of stores and artillery. Boats and lighters will have to be employed, and the process of organizing a base for a force of about 15,000 men will require time and a capable staff. Whether landings at other places will be attempted is at present uncertain; but the coastline between Santiago and Guantanamo Bay seems to offer no natural facilities. At Madrid stress is laid on the difficulties of movement during the rainy season, and on the advantages for defence offered by the Sierra del Cobre. Scarcity of provisions and want of transport will, doubtless, prevent the Spaniards from offering a vigorous defence at a distance from the main position, which they have had ample opportunities for strengthening; but the task before General Shafter in moving and supplying his troops is sufficiently serious. That task, it is to be remembered, arises solely out of the presence of Admiral Cervera's four cruisers and two destroyers. No direct military object will be gained by the capture of Santiago, which is remote from and independent of the centre of Spanish power in Cuba. Upon Santiago, however, the military energies of the United States will now be concentrated, and operations against Puertorico and Havana must be postponed. It is again reported that the garrison of Santiago is in want of supplies, and this will probably curtail a resistance which might otherwise be prolonged for some weeks.

The Spanish Government has finally refused to consent to the exchange of Lieutnant Hobson and the other Merrimac prisoners.

Our Special Correspondent telegraphed from Havana on the 17th:—

There is a decided tendency towards reconciliation on the part of a large section of the insurgents, who mistrust American intervention. A Government proclamation has been issued controlling the sale of provisions in Havana and fixing a food tariff.

A despatch from Washington published by the New York "World" states that the Cuban Junta have received news from Havana of an attempt upon the life of General Blanco made by a young volunteer named Mariano Salva. The latter fired with a rifle upon General Blanco as he was leaving the palace, but only wounded him in the left leg.

Despatches from Havana to the "New York Herald" state that the report that General Blanco has been wounded is untrue. The exchange of the Merrimac prisoners was refused because they had seen the defences of the harbour of Santiago.

The captured Spanish steamer Panama, one of the first prizes of the war, was sold on the 21st by auction and was bought by the Government for 41,000dols.

The Attorney-General has decided to surrender to the Ambassadors of France and Austria-Hungary for shipment to Spain the non-combatants and crews of captured Spanish merchantmen.

The Purissima Concepcion, which left Kingston, Jamaica, on Thursday, June 16, with or without British register, but with a British captain and a large cargo of surplies, is reported to have landed her supplies and 100,000dols. in gold.

The Adula, which arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Cienfuegos on the 22nd, with refugees, reports that the Purissima Concepcion reached Trinidad de Cuba safely. Instructions had been sent to the American fleet to intercept the Purissima Concepcion. Her cargo came from New York, and was transshipped at Kingston. The United States and England seem to be about equally responsible for the enterprise. An inquiry is promised.

THE PHILIPPINES.

All accounts agree in describing the situation of Manila as desperate. Reuter telegrams state that the Spanish troops, unpaid, unfed, and untrained, have been gradually forced back towards the old walled town where the greater part of the civilian population are collected. The picture of hopeless administrative incompetence presented in the Philippines recalls the state of the Greek "army of the *orfe*" in the late war. In the conditions described, even the natural gallantry of the Spanish race can avail nothing, and the fall of Manila may be expected as soon as the advance guard of the American expedition arrives, if not before.

Our Hong-kong Correspondent, telegraphing on the 17th, says:—The Spanish position at Manila is absolutely desperate. On the 13th inst., the date of the last despatches received by her Majesty's gunboat Linnet, the insurgent general had tightened his grip on the city, but was expected to await the American troops before attempting its capture. The Americans were expected to arrive yesterday.

The insurgents, who appear to be commendably handled by Aguinaldo, swarm on the three landward sides of the city, and are gradually beating back the garrison, which is harassed by night and day attacks and the desertion of native regiments, in most cases accompanied by the massacre of officers.

Spanish families are seeking shelter in the suburbs or retreating into the interior of the walled city. There are few foreigners on shore; the majority have taken shelter on the merchant ships at Cavite. The Governor-General's family have been captured by the rebels, who are treating their 3,000 prisoners humanely.

The health of the Americans and Spaniards remains good, but the garrison cannot long endure the steady drain upon it.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Spanish Archbishop has arrived there from Manila by the German troopship Darmstadt, but there is no mention of his escape from Manila.

The Yuen-sing has arrived at Hong-kong from Manila, bringing 1,200 refugees, mostly Chinese. Fifty are Europeans, inclusive of 27 French sisters of mercy. She also brings 40 boxes of specie for the Chartered Bank.

The American despatch boat Zafiro, which left Manila on the 17th, arrived at Hong-kong on the 20th and anchored in Chinese waters. She reports that the rebels hold as prisoners 4,000 Spaniards and 1,000 natives with their arms. They also captured on the 14th Dalanga, the most important town in the bay after Manila itself. Fires are of frequent occurrence in Manila and Malate.

On the 15th 30 carabineros (Customs officers) attempted to desert from the Spanish camp, but were arrested and shot. The rebel leader Aguinaldo has informed Mr. Williams, the American ex-Consul, that the formation of a provincial government is proposed merely for purposes of cohesion, and that the rebels desire the Philippines to become an American colony.

The Spaniards have sunk the cruiser Cebu in the river Pasig in order to block the passage.

The insurgents under Aguinaldo are faithfully keeping their pledges to Rear-Admiral Dewey.

A despatch from the Captain-General of the Philippines has been received in Madrid confirming recent news as to the critical situation at Manila, and the capitulation of the place is expected, both in Spain and the United States, to take place as soon as the American reinforcements arrive.

It is announced that a fifth German ship of war, the Prinzess Wilhelm, has been despatched from Nagasaki to Manila.

A note from the "Cologne Gazette," described as semi-official, has been telegraphed from Berlin embodyng assurances that Germany has no intention of abandoning her neutrality in the Philippines. The German battleships are for the protection of German interests—nothing else. Our New York Correspondent says the Washington Government declines to believe that Germany has any serious intention of intervening in the Philippines, but that any attempt on her part to take measures with a view to the ultimate acquisition of a harbour in the Philippines will speedily solidify American opinion in favour of taking and keeping all Spanish possessions in Eastern waters.

Commenting on the appearance of German vessels off Manila, the "Temps," while not blaming the Spaniards for appealing to the Triple Alliance for succour, asks what the noisy French champions of the solidarity of the Latin races think of this.

Mr. McKinley, who was engineer on the Spanish mail steamer Isla de Mindana at the bombardment of Manila, arrived at Plymouth last night by P. and O. steamer Rome. He states that the American warships fired on the defenceless mail steamer, and, after the Spanish fleet had been demolished, proceeded to shell the mail steamer, which was thus set on fire and destroyed. Her crew escaped with the utmost difficulty.

PUERTORICO.

Mail advices from San Juan, Puertorico, dated June 9, state that at that time the inhabitants were fleeing to the country in fear of a renewed bombardment. One thousand volunteers had been reviewed and had sworn allegiance. Prisoners were employed in repairing the earthworks and the batteries were being strengthened. The Concho, Isabel II., Ponce de Leon, and Terror were at San Juan, and the Furor was at Martinique. Provisions had advanced 75 per cent. and gold was at 110 to 145 premium. There were many unemployed and there was much destitution.

SAILING OF A SQUADRON FROM CADIZ.

The Cadiz squadron, which is said to consist of 20 vessels and to have on board 4,000 troops, as well as large quantities of stores, went to sea on the 15th inst. The orders given to Admiral Camara have been kept strictly secret. He appears, however, to have only two warships of importance—the Pelayo and the Carlos V.—and there is little probability of the appearance of this heterogeneous force in West Indian waters. On the other hand, the Canaries, where the state of preparation may be as inadequate as at Manila, are possibly the destination of the Cadiz squadron. The distance is 800 miles, which at ten knots would be covered in three days eight hours. Having landed men and stores, the squadron may probably return to home waters, where naval protection may shortly be needed. A third squadron, including the Cisneros, Lepanto, and Alfonso XIII., is said to be in course of preparation.

The American Navy Department understands that the Spanish reserve squadron is going to the Canaries, where it will await further orders.

Six Transatlantic liners conveying 4,000 Spanish troops and marines are accompanying Admiral Camara's fleet.

Our Madrid correspondent refers to various indications of a growing feeling in favour of peace in Catalonia and other parts of Spain.

Ex-President Cleveland, in a public address which he delivered on Tuesday, declared strongly against a policy of external expansion and annexation.—*Times* (June 24).

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

IN the House of Commons on June 21, Captain Norton asked the Secretary for India when it was proposed to amend the Indian Medical Regulations so as to insure that officers of the Indian Medical Service who have no previous military experience, or at all events have not any lengthened period of experience in military duties, shall be made to pass a longer period for military medical training than two months in the office of a principal medical officer prior to being selected for promotion to administrative grade; whether any changes, and, if so, what changes, in this respect had been proposed or recommended; and when they would be promulgated.—Lord G. Hamilton said he was not aware of any proposals at present before the Indian Government to amend the Indian Medical Regulations in regard to the training of medical officers selected for promotion to the administrative grade.

SICK AND CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

Captain Norton asked the Under-Secretary of State for War if he could state the number of non-commissioned officers and men annually admitted into hospital, the number discharged from hospital but recommended for light duty, as well as the number of invalids discharged from the Service, also the average number in hospital suffering from incurable dissease.—Mr. Brodrick: Including the Army at home, in India, and all other stations, the average number of admissions to hospitals during the last ten years is 196,735; but of these the great proportion would be unimportant in their character, and would not be regarded in an ordinary hospital as of the in-patient class. Each admission of the same men is reckoned as a separate case. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven men have on the average been discharged as invalids. There are no records to show the number discharged from hospital but recommended for light duty, or the number in hospital suffering from incurable diseases.

THE POONA NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Lewis asked the Secretary of State for India whether a Press Committee had been established in Poona; whether the vernacular and Angio-vernacular papers published at Poona had been asked to send copies to the committee; and whether the committee had any, and, if so, what power of censorship over such newspapers.—Lord G. Hamilton: Under the existing law of India no committee which may have been appointed in Poona or elsewhere could have any power of censorship over the Press. Its functions would necessarily be limited to keeping the responsible officials informed as to the character of the matter published in the newspapers.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA

On June 23, In answer to Sir M. Bhownaggree, Lord G. Hamilton said: As my honourable friend is aware various temporary concessions in the shape of leave or special pay, or both, have already been granted to civil and military officers and to soldiers engaged in the work of suppressing the plague. The authorities in India are fully aware of the excellent service that has been rendered for India by civil, by medical, and by military officials, as well as by many non-officials, in the arduous campaign against the plague; and the work so done will not be forgotten.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

In Committee on this bill, Clauses 1 and 2 having been agreed to, Sir W. Wedderburn, on Clause 3 (power to the Secretary of State to raise any sum not exceeding £10,000,000), moved an amendment limiting the possible amount of the loan to £3,384,000. He said he did so in the interest of the Indian taxpayers, as the bill would involve an additional burden on them which they were quite unable to bear. His point was that the great evil from which India was now suffering was the poverty of the people. At the present time the question of the condition of the masses should be gone into rather than a large schem of railways. On a former occasion the Secretary for India seemed to think that he had imputed bad faith to him. What he had said was that the noble lord was ill-informed and consequently not in a position to make preparations beforehand for great crises. He (Sir W. Wedderburn) objected to the proposal to give a blank cheque to the Government of India. He had no separate policy of his own, but had always been a follower of Lord Lawrence and Lord Ripon, who both avoided war and great expenditure, and whose aims were the content of the people and a full Treasury. He ascribed the present condition of many of the people of India to the abandonment of the policy pursued by the Viceroys whom he had named.—Lord G. Hamilton said there was no connection between the amendment and the policy of Lord Lawrence and Lord Ripon, and that if the hon. baronet really wished to improve the condition of the people of India he would withdraw the amendment. If the amendment were carried the Government would have either to pay indemnities in respect of unfulfilled contracts or they would have to raise money for the purpose of continuing the works at disadvantageous rates. He agreed that the policy of railway construction ought not to be carried to such a point as to entail additional taxation on the people of India. Up to the present, however, railway enterprise in India had unquestionably resulted in reducing the burden of taxation and in largely developing the resources of the country.—The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the clause was agreed to. The bill then passed through Committee.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN GERMANY.

THE most remarkable feature of the general election in Germany has been the success of the Social Democrats, whose strength is likely to be much increased at the second ballots. The final result of the first ballots is that the two Con

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

NAVAL AND MILITARY REFORM.

LORD SALISBURY INTERROGATED.

In the House of Lords on Friday, June 17, Lord Connemara asked the Prime Minister whether any reply had been received from Sir Claude MacDonald to the despatch from his lordship, dated April 4, 1898, with respect to the desire of the Chinese Government to reform their military and naval forces; and whether any reply had been received by Her Majesty's Government to the inquiry addressed by telegraph to Sir Claude MacDonald with respect to the concession given some time ago to a Belgian syndicate for a line uniting Pekin with the Yang-tsze. The Chinese had asked Her Majesty's Government for officers, and Her Majesty's Government sympathised entirely with the desires of the Chinese Government to reform both their military and naval services. The Emperor was said to control more than a million of armed men. His war expenditure amounted to between ten and twenty millions sterling. But China had always relegated her army to an inferior position, though she had often shown that her sons possessed plenty of courage. He very much feared that the dismemberment of China had already commenced in Manchuria. The only thing that could arrest that dismemberment was the reform of the military and naval forces of the Empire. In regard to the second question, it was clear that their able and vigilant representative in China, Sir Claude MacDonald, acting, no doubt, on the instructions of the noble marquis, had already directed his attention to the entirely new policy with respect to railways which had lately characterised the Chinese Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury: We have received no direct reply to the telegram of April 4, but further communications have passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of China with respect to the reorganisation both of the Chinese navy and the Chinese army. With respect to the Chinese navy I think our negotiations are more advanced, and we have every hope that the distinguished officer who has already performed valuable duties in that service will make arrangements with the Chinese Government by which we shall be able to continue to help them to reorganise their navy. Your lordships will readily understand that, although there is on our part the utmost willingness to facilitate any undertaking of this kind, we cannot succeed unless there is also a willingness on the part of the Chinese Government to accept our assistance, and the difficulty has hitherto been, not that they will not accept our assistance, but that they will not give, or have not been willing to give, a sufficiently independent position to the officers who are sent out. Until we can wholly overcome that reluctance my hopes of a very satisfactory issue are not very sanguine. Of course, it is a concession, if one can all it a concession, which they are very naturally unwilling to offer, and we must endeavour to make the matter as easy for them as we can. But we cannot conceal from ourselves that, unless a free hand is given to the advisers we are asked to send out, it is very unlikely that the traditional and deeply-seated evils which have paralysed both the Chinese army and navy can be removed. At all events, that must take some little time. We have found no unwillingness on the part of the Chinese Government, so to speak in principle, to accept our assistance. The only question is whether they will accept it under conditions which are likely to make it of real value, and on that point communications are still passing. Of course, we shall give them every facility in our power; but it is very difficult to reform those who do not wish to be reformed. As to those very satisfactory and hopeful sentiments which issued from the Throne, it has yet to be seen how far they permeate the great official bodies by which China is governed. I entirely concur with my noble friend, though I do not anticipate any danger in the immediate future, and though I do not think that any catastrophe is threatened, there can be but one end, one issue, to all these events as far as the Chinese Empire is concerned, unless their means of defending themselves both by the army and the navy are developed on lines involving an entire reform. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the railways, Sir Claude MacDonald has been informed by the Tsung-li-Yamen that in regard to this particular railway there has been no change. The concession granted to the Belgian syndicate in 1897 for the construction of the Pekin and Han-kau line will be carried out by that syndicate, but the control remains with the Director-General of Railways. We have asked for some more information which has not yet reached us, but which I shall be happy to give to my noble friend the moment we receive it. The statement which I have made cover the negotiations as far as they have gone. I confess to some apprehension lest the great fear which animates most of the Powers may prevent the railway from being made at all. That is, I think, one of the serious dangers of the situation, but everything, as I informed the deputation on Wednesday, will be done by Her Majesty's Government to secure for capitalists concessions where they show a capacity for fulfilling the engagements that they undertake. I cannot promise that the Chinese Government will always grant to us more than to other Powers. But no effort on our side shall be wanting in order to induce the due appreciation of the valuable efforts which English capitalists are willing to make. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Kimberley: With regard to the assistance which Her Majesty's Government have tendered to the Chinese Government in reorganising the army and navy, I entirely concur in the observations made by the noble marquis. I do not know who the officer is that they have in view, but whether it be the same officer who went there before or not, my own experience confirms what the noble marquis says. We had an officer there and he became entirely useless, not through any fault of his own but because the Chinese Government would not allow him to exercise any such authority as was absolutely essential to render him of any use whatever. The noble marquis is fully alive to that difficulty, and I am extremely glad to hear that if such assistance is to be given to the Chinese Government Her Majesty's Government will insist that the conditions are such as will make that assistance really valuable and effective. I am very glad to hear the noble marquis repeating the assurances that he gave to the deputation that Her Majesty's Government would do their utmost to support British capitalists who are ready to embark their capital in the construction of railways in China. And I am, perhaps, a little more hopeful that Her Majesty's Government may be successful in this when I remember the very pertinent observations which the noble marquis made when he said in the course of his answer to the deputation that we must not always expect to obtain the help of foreign Powers in obtaining concessions from the Chinese Government. It seems to me that the course of events in China shows that that help will not be worth asking, as more than one foreign country is most earnestly pressing the Chinese Government for these concessions. The noble marquis need not, therefore, despair of getting that aid which he mentioned. I do not doubt for a moment that it is the intention of the noble marquis and Her Majesty's Government to give all the aid in their power to such enterprises; but we must not forget that an immense change has come over the whole scene in China. (Hear, hear.) Methods which were formerly perfectly opposite to the ways of diplomacy, which were entirely justifiable three years ago, are no longer be applicable to the situation at which we have now arrived. All I hope is that our Minister at Pekin, whom I believe to be a very able man indeed and Her Majesty's Government will do their best to adapt their methods to the new situation in which we find ourselves. If they do so, and use all the energy they have and apply every effort to support British capitalists in taking their fair share in railway enterprise in China, then I should look for very hopeful results. Of this I am quite certain—that the country here, especially those interested in Chinese affairs, are becoming fully alive to the necessities of the situation, and I cannot believe that enterprise will be wanting on their part to come forward with such propositions as may receive from Her Majesty's Government the support which has been promised to them. (Hear, hear.)

The Reserve Forces Bill passed through Committee.

"A MURDEROUS PLOT AGAINST THE WHOLE EAST."

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on June 17:—"The Tsung-li-Yamen has requested M. Pavloff to grant facilities at Port Arthur for docking and harbouring the new Chinese cruisers shortly due from Germany. M. Pavloff has replied that only Chinese ships whose foreign officers are exclusively Russians are entitled to these privileges." An Odessa correspondent of the same journal telegraphs to the effect that some merchants sending goods to Port Arthur from Odessa have been informed by the Ministry of Finance in St. Petersburg that "Port Arthur is considered as Russian."

In an article on British action in the Far East the *Novoe Vremya* of June 20 insists that the reorganisation of the Chinese land and sea forces spoken of by Lord Salisbury on June 17 is a plan devised by England to obtain the chief control of China's defensive forces. "With the British air-ady in charge of the Chinese Customs, China will become British altogether if this plan is carried out." But," proceeds the journal, "Russo-Chinese friendship has recently been sealed by an alliance. We have no doubt that Russian diplomacy will succeed in calling the attention of China to the danger which is threating her. Other Powers, too, and notably Japan, would have reasons for preventing China becoming the victim of a murderous plot against the whole East."

A correspondent in Foo-Chau tells the "Daily Chronicle" that an early announcement may be expected of the acquisition of a lease of territory by Germany in South China. According to Reuter's Pekin correspondent Baron Heyking was to urge in the Tsung-li-Yamen, on June 20, the granting of a German railway concession from Tien-tsin to Chin-kiang.

THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on June 18:—"An Imperial decree sanctions a large increase in the grant for the maintenance of the Maritime Customs, enabling Sir Robert Hart from July to issue double silver pay to the foreign indoor staff and a two-thirds increase to the foreign outdoor staff. The Chinese on the staff will receive half of the above increase. The grant is due to the persistent representations of Sir R. Hart, and is a fitting culmination of his splendid work as the creator of the Customs service."

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN COAL AND IRON SYNDICATE.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on June 22:—At the Tsung-li-Yamen yesterday the Anglo-Italian Syndicate and the delegate of the Governor of Ho-nan signed a contract authorizing the syndicate to work for sixty years the coal and iron mines in the Province of Ho-nan, north of the Yellow River, on the basis of the payment of a royalty and a share in the profits to the Central Government. The concession, which is an extension of the same syndicate's Shan-si concession, carries the right to build railways to connect the main lines or navigable waterways. The contract, which has been finally sealed by the Tsung-li-Yamen and sanctioned by imperial decree, is of great industrial importance. The regulations of inland steam navigation recently issued restrict the privilege to treaty ports provinces, thus excluding Shan-si and Ho-nan. They also prohibit steamers from towing native craft. The necessity for an amendment of this provision with regard to the Yang-tsze is obvious.

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF AN ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

Commenting on the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury, and comparing one with the other, the Peterburgskyia Viedomosti adduces from them that the British Government contemplates an alliance with Germany. Meanwhile, it quietly arranges its own affairs. Instead of incurring new expenditure for a great fleet capable of meeting a combination of Powers against her, England proposes to hire Germany as her assistant on the Continent. Such a policy will not succeed for long, but for the present it has already gained much, such as the occupation of Wei-hai-wei, the extension of territory near Hong Kong, and an advance to the Yang-tsze-kiang; and now Lord Salisbury announces his intention to obtain control of the land and sea forces of China. This is a direct blow at the independence of China, and there is no time to lose.

THE COLONIES AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

On Friday, June 17, in the House of Commons, Mr. Arnold-Forster asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the greatly extended naval and military requirements of the Empire in the Pacific, involved by the acquisition of Wei-hai-wei and the extension of the Colony of Hong Kong, the Government haven given to the Dominion of Canada and the Australasian Colonies the opportunity of making some material contribution to the protection of Imperial interests in the Pacific, and of giving effect to the desire which their Governments have so frequently expressed, to be allowed to share the burdens as well as to enjoy the advantages of the Imperial connection; and whether, if no such opportunity has yet been given to the Government of the countries referred to, they will be invited by Her Majesty's Government to contribute in some way most convenient to themselves to the naval or military defence of Wei-hai-wai and Hong Kong.

General Laurie: Before the right hon. gentleman answers this question may I ask him if he is aware that the Dominion of Canada has expended upwards of 120,000,000dol. in railway construction, making a great Imperial highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, enabling the Imperial Government to place reinforcements on the shores of the Pacific within a fortnight from their embarcation here, and also whether Canadians, individually, and through their Government, have placed their services at the disposal of the Imperial Government in certain eventualities in the Pacific constituting reinforcements available in three or four days.

Mr. MacNeill: Hear, hear. And good Home Rulers, too.

Mr. Balfour did not happen to be in his place, but during the cheers and laughter he entered the House, and said he regretted to have to ask his hon. and gallant friend to repeat his question.

The Speaker: Considering the terms of the question, I think notice had better be put on the paper.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to Mr. Arnold Foster's question, said: This question touches a matter greatly exceeding in importance that of Kau-lung and Wei-hai-Wei. The subject of Colonial contribution must be examined as a whole, and cannot be confined to one or two localities.

MINISTERIAL CRISES IN FRANCE AND ITALY.

PRESIDENT FAURE on June 17 invited M. Ribot to form a "Cabinet of reconciliation." On June 18 M. Ribot waited on President Faure, and informed him that he found himself "not sufficiently marked out by the situation to form a Ministry." His failure is attributed by the *Times'* Paris correspondent to the claim of the Radicals to predominance in any new Cabinet. M. Faure afterwards sent for M. Sarrien, a Moderate Radical, and invited him to undertake the formation of a Ministry on the principle of Republican conciliation. M. Sarrien, after consideration, definitely accepted the task; but his endeavours to form a Cabinet ended in failure, difficulties raised by M. Dupuy on the one side and M. Bourgeois on the other having proved insuperable. On June 22 President Faure, after conferring with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, sent for M. Peytral, a Radical member of the Senate, and invited him to form a Cabinet.

SCENES IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Italy, as well as France, has a Cabinet crisis now—in her case the third within six months and the fifth within two years. On June 18 the Ministers entered the Chamber altogether. Each stood in his place whilst the Premier calmly announced the resignation of the Cabinet. When he proceeded to ask for the adjournment of the Chamber a storm burst out on all sides, members crying vehemently, "No! No!" Then above the deafening uproar came the thundering voice of the Republican Deputy Vendemini: "The Government, after consigning the country to the soldiers . . ." (This (says the "Daily News" correspondent) was taken as an insult to the army, and produced passionate cries of protest from almost the whole Chamber) "to-day," continued Signor Vendemini with increased vigour, "flies before its merited condemnation. In reply let us send a salute to all the victims of your policy." This made the wild confusion wilder. The Extreme Left, composed of Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists, were all on their feet applauding frantically. Other portions of the House were all emphatically on the other side, hooting, yelling, and madly gesticulating. But Signor Vendemini's voice boomed above it all. 'The first word must be to the sacred and lamented memory of the son of our illustrious colleague Mussi, who, heartbroken, but with ancient courage, is today over in defence of public liberty.' Here Signor Mussi, father of the student killed during the riots, was unable to control his feelings, and burst into tears. The Chamber was quiet for a moment out of respect for the bereaved father, but the explosion was worse than ever when Signor Vendemini ended by offering 'regrets and salutations to him and all those killed, arrested, and fugitive.' However, the anger of the Chamber, which might have led to disgraceful scenes, changed to enthusiasm when the Marquis di Bagnasco, said to the Duke Prince Amadeo, brother of the King, sprang erect, shouting as though so a regiment, 'Long live the Army! All the Chamber, except the Extreme Left, rose to a man, clapping without ceasing for five minutes. The Marquis di Nobili finished the incident by crying 'Long live the Constitution!' in which the whole Chamber joined, including the Extreme Left, where present proceedings are regarded as a suppression of liberties granted by the Constitution. After more or less uproar, Signori Fortis-Giolitti, Crispi, Zanardelli, and Sonnino, leaders of the different groups, spoke, stigmatising the action of the Government in running away to avoid the judgment of the Chamber. It was much remarked that the Deputies, without respect of party, left their places and gathered about Signor Crispi when he rose to speak. It is generally considered that the Rudini Cabinet, finding it could count on only 130 votes against a hostile majority of 340, decided on resignation to avoid a vote which would have indicated Signor Zanardelli as the next Premier. On June 20 the King consulted with General Pelloux Marquis Visconi-Venosta, and Senator Finali. The fact that he did not consult Signor Crispi is a relief that the King intends to form an Extraordinary Parliamentary Ministry, composed chiefly of Senators and Generals.

FIGHTING OF THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.

In consequence of a local vendetta a number of Christian villages near Berano, on the frontier between Montenegro and Albania, have been destroyed, and the inhabitants have sought refuge in Montenegro. It is believed that the country between the Montenegrin frontier and the river Lim is held by Albanian Mussulmans. Irregular fighting is said to have taken place for six hours, on June 17, on the left bank of the Lim. A special commissioner—Saadedin Pasha—has been despatched by the Sultan to arrange for the reinstatement of fugitives. He has strict orders to avoid bloodshed and conflict unless actually attacked. On the Montenegrin side the Prime Minister, Bojo Petrovitch, has been sent to the frontier to keep order. The Sultan has received the Prince of Montenegro that the local authorities will be punished, that all Christian "insurgents" will be amnestied, and compensation paid for injuries. The Prince has contradicted an accusation made in the Montenegrin official news that the Imperial troops had co-operated with the Albanians, and has thanked the Turkish Minister for the prompt action taken by the Sultan.

The Appointment on account of plague inspection of ships of an Assistant Port Health Officer for Cocanada, made by the Collector of Godavery, has been approved; and a fee of Rs. 5 for each vessel inspected by him has been ordered to be paid from Port Funds.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C D Steel, BCS.	Brevet Major A Cadell.
Mr T R T Tiery, B.	Capt R C Lye.
Mr J A Devenish, B.	Capt D F Stuart.
Mr G H P Livesay, B.	Capt R F G Bond.
Mr W C Hughes, Bo.	Lieut H S Rogers.
Mr H W Keys, Bo.	Lieut H W Jackson.
Mr B J Haseldon, Bo.	Lieut G B Gouth.
Mr M Kennedy, Bo.	Lieut G W Robinson.
Col Sir R Warburton, KCIE, CSI.	Surg Col C A Maunsell.
Col C C Rawson.	Surg Lt Col W H Cadge.
Lt-Col C F Massy.	Surg Major W P Carson.
	Surg Major E Hudson, FRCS.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R H Macleod, BCS to Dec 3.	Major R Wapshare, 14 days.
Mr R C H Moss-King, BCS 3 mos.	Capt L E Elfott 3 mos.
Mr J W A McNair, B 3 mos to be confirmed.	Capt C G F Edwards, 14 days.
Mr J Willson, B 3 mos.	Capt H Hamilton, 76 days,
Mr A L Hough, B 3 mos to be confirmed.	Capt S B Graham, 3 mos.
Mr G S E Rice, B 4 mos.	Capt B A Johnstone, to Oct 19.
Mr L E R Smith, B 1 mo.	Capt R E Tomlin-Money Shewan, 2 mos.
Mr H W Martin, B 6 mos.	Lieut F C Nicolas, 3 mos.
Mr C V Lloyd, B 6 mos.	Surg Major E P Youngerman, 6 mos.
Mr H Kennedy, Bo 3 mos	Condr M Snee, 3 mos.
Lt-Col W J Orr, 6 mos.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C E Low, BCS.	Major P J Melvill.
Mr R H Macleod, BCS.	Major J G Hunter.
Mr T W T Wheeler, B.	Lieut C F Connell.
Mr A Campbell, B	Lieut E B Peacock.
Mr C G Rogers, B.	

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 17.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, the India Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels: Brevet Lt.-Col. F. S. Gwatkin, G. B. Kenny, P. A. Buckland, B. M. Allen. To be Major: Capt. G. J. Shaw. Lieutenants to be Captains: N. J. H. Powell, H. W. Codrington, H. R. Wallis, P. H. Cunningham. To be Lieutenants: Lieuts. A. B. Battye, East Lancashire Regt.; M. E. Dopping-Hepenstal, Worcester-shire Regt.; A. Melville, Wiltshire Regt.; G. E. White, Devonshire Regt.; H. E. Herdon, Wiltshire Reg.; F. Marsh, Durham Light Infantry; R. L. C. Wilkinson, 5th Dragoon Guards; J. O. Reece, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; A. Bredin, Yorkshire Regt.; C. Robertson, Highland Light Infantry; C. Bliss, Derbyshire Regt.; A. F. C. Williams, 4th Hussars; R. J. Hilson, East Langashire Regt.; Sec. Lieuts. E. G. Sexton, Bedfordshire Regt.; E. G. S. Trotter; Middlesex Regt.; W. G. K. Green. To be Second Lieutenants: Sec.-Lieuts. J. A. P. Manson, Unattached List; J. T. Ferris, 5th Dragoon Guards; R. B. Lyall, Unattached List. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants, from the Unattached List: S. G. G. Bedford, W. F. Marshall, W. F. Adair, J. W. Sherrard, E. L. Popham, F. C. Lillingston, F. D. Moore, A. Macdonald, R. S. Gordon, C. H. Wilkinson, H. M. Butler, G. Hutchison, H. E. Rudkin, A. G. Cowan, H. B. D. Baird, R. W. M. Middlemas, R. W. de C. Bennick.

Indian Medical Service.—To be Surgeon-Colonel: Brigade-Surg Lieut-Col. T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Bengal Establishment. Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonels.—Bengal Establishment: J. French-Mullen, M.D., C.I.E. Cretin, Duncan, M.D. G. F. Nicholson, M.D. S. S. Bingen. Sir G. Scott-Robertson, K. C. S. I. Madras Establishment: T. H. Pope., M. D., R. Pemberton, D. P. Warlicker, J. J. Moran, M. D., W. A. Quayly, M. D., H. Armstrong. Bombay Establishment. C. Monks, P. J. Damania, G. H. Bull M. D., F. F. MacCartie, C. I. E. Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors—Bengal Establishment: W. G. Thorroid, P. Hehir, M. D., L. J. Pisani, B. K. Basu, M.D. N. P. Sinha, W. R. Edwards, M.D. G. Montaggart, J. F. Evans, G. J., Bell, J. T. Daly, H. Fooks, E. Hudson, A. W. Dawson, M. D., W. H. B. Robinson.

Barrack Department, Madras.—To be Deputy-Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain: Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. J. Campbell.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. C. E. Ross, Lieut. H. A. Lash, half-pay.

Indian Medical Service.—Surg-Col. S. B. Hunt, Madras Establishment; Brigade-Surg Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M. D, Bombay Establishment; Surg. Lt.-Col. J. Moorhead, M. D., Bengal Establishment; Surg. Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Peacocke, Bombay Establishment.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Assistant-Surgeon and Hon. Surg-Capts. J. Holmes, Bengal Establishment; Surg-Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Peacocke, Bombay Establishment.

Indian Army Department. — Deputy-Assistant-Commissary and Hon. Lieut. R. A. Bragg, Public Works Department, Madras. Deputy-Assistant-Commissary and Hon. Lieut. W. Woon, Commissariat Transport Department, Madras.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned officer:—Capt. H. Thornton, I.S.C.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff in India:—

Major C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., R.A., Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Major C. J. Blomfield, whose tenure has expired.—London Gazette.

THE KAISER AND THE STAGE.

The German Emperor, addressing the actors and actresses of the Berlin Royal Theatre and the singers of the Royal Opera on the tenth anniversary of his accession, June 16, said:—"When I assumed the government ten years ago I came forth from the school of idealism in which my father had educated me. I was of opinion that the duty of the Royal Theatre was above all things to foster in our people that idealism in which (God be thanked!) it is still so rich, that idealism the warm waves of which still plentifully well up in its heart. It was my conviction and I had firmly determined that the Royal Theatre should be an instrument in the hands of the Monarch, like the school and the University, whose task it is to educate and to prepare the rising generation for their labours, directed to the preservation of the highest intellectual possessions of our glorious Germen Fatherland. In like manner must the theatre contribute to the formation of mind and of character and to the education of moral conceptions. The theatre, too, is one of my concerns." After expressing his gratitude to all the members of the Royal Opera and Theatre companies for the zeal and devotion with which they had carried out his intentions during the past ten years, the Emperor repeated that it was the duty of a Monarch to concern himself with the theatre, "as I have seen from the examples of my lamented father and grandfather; and that precisely because the theatre may constitute an immense power in the hand of the Monarch." The Emperor concluded: "Let every one of you, in his own way, and firmly trusting in God, strive to serve the spirit of idealism and to continue the struggle against materialism and against those un-German ways into which so many German theatres have already, unfortunately, deviated. . . . Be assured that I will always keep your services in view, and that you may depend upon my gracious, my fostering care, and my recognition." In replying to the Emperors speech, Count Hochberg, the General Superintendent of the Royal Theatres, said that "it was only under the eyes of the Emperor, and with the aid of his wise counsel and his profound and keen appreciation of art," that the Royal Theatres had been able to attain their present position.

ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE.

A SIGNIFICANT COMPARISON.

A RETURN was on June 23 presented to Parliament to the order of Lord Charles Beresford showing the total cost of administration in the War Office and Admiralty, and giving the particulars of the officers and civilians in each department and the amount of their salaries. The following figures give an analysis of the return:—

WAR OFFICE.

	Salaries.
Officers, 212	£107,691
Civilians, 776	£151,919
Total Army Estimates, 1898-99, £19,720,500.	

ADMIRALTY.

	Salaries.
Officers, 89	£37,918
Civilians, 897	£203,663
Total Navy Estimates, 1898-99, £23,718,000.	

Although the Navy Estimates actually exceed those for the Army by four and a-half millions, the cost of administration in the Admiralty is absolutely less than that of the War Office, and that despite the fact that the Admiralty salaries include those of sixty-two draughtsmen. The clerical work required for the control of such a Navy as ours is, it must be remembered, immeasurably more complicated than that required for a small Army.

The Madras Railway Company has applied to Government for sanction to undertake the survey of a light railway, 2'-6" gauge to be constructed from Sura-mangalum to Salem town and thence to the foot of the Shavaroy Hills. The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, at the request of the Madras Government has intimated the adoption, at the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal, of the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Commander-in-Chief visted Woolwich for the purpose of presiding at the yearly distribution of prizes to the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy. Lord Wolseley, who was received at the Academy by Major-Gen. Lloyd, C.B., the governor, first inspected the cadets in various drills, after which he proceeded to the School of Arms, where the prize distribution took place in the presence of a large number of friends of the cadets, including the Siamese Ambassador and Sir Edward Bradford. Col. Delavoye, Assistant-Director of Military Education, read a list of thirty-five cadets recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. The following was the order of merit:—Royal Engineers,—F. O. G. Usborne, L. Evans, H. C. Sulivan, S. F. Newcombe, G. F. B. Goldney, C. F. Birney, W. J. W. Noble, R. E. M. Russell, H. E. F. Rathbone, G. H. Stack, T. T. Grove, G. A. P. Brown, R. H. Phillimore, J. S. Barker, G. C. B. Loch, Royal Artillery.—F. C. C. Ensor, H. B. D. Bird, W. V. D. Matthews, R. G. Thomson, H. R. Brancker, A. C. Littledale, R. A. Austruther, W. G. H. Salmond, C. E. G. Schrottky, C. J. K. Pollard, C. F. Holford, H. Karslake, W. F. Parson, J. E. Rich, R. F. Lock, T. B. P. Wickham, J. A. D. Langhorne, A. J. Awdry, H. S. K. Snowdon, and A. V. Langton. Prince Bovaradej of Siam also passed as a supernumerary cadet, but will not be commissioned; otherwise he would have been seventh on the list of the Royal Artillery.

Col. Yorke, secretary to the Royal Military Academy, read the list of prizes as follows: Corp. Llewelyn Evans, Queen Victoria medal for highest total marks in military engineering, military topography, artillery, tactics, riding, and gymnastics; Corp. Philip Usborne, Pollock medal for distinguished proficiency; Senior Under-Officer Stewart Newcombe regulation sword for exemplary conduct; Corp. Ensor Tombs memorial scholarship, as the senior Royal Artillery cadet; S. F. Newcombe, prize for mathematics and military topography; L. Evans, prize for artillery, military engineering, and electricity; P. O. G. Usborne, tactics and fortification; Thomas F. Wickham, gymnastics.—Major-Gen. F. T. Lloyd reported that the general result of the examination of the class about to receive commission was satisfactory. The conduct and discipline of the class had been very good, and they were fit in all respects to receive Her Majesty's commission. The system under which accelerated promotion was given during the past term to cadets in the three lower classes had not worked well. He had submitted proposal for an alteration in the arrangement of terms which he trusted might receive approval.

Lord Wolseley congratulated the staff and cadets on the generally satisfactory reports. The British Army, he said, was a peculiar one; it was small, and he believed it was the only one in the world which might be said to be always at war. Since he was last at the academy the war on the North-West Frontier of India had been brought to an end, and there had also been the battle of the Atbara. Both the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers had done splendid work in these campaigns. He hoped the cadets before him would all see active service, and if they did they would find it was not the smooth sort of thing of which they read in novels, but very hard work.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

SPEECH BY SIR CHARLES DILKE.

A special conference of the Navy League was held on June 23rd at the Royal United Service Institution, for the pupose of considering the position of this country if involved in war with regard to the adequacy of the Navy and the food supply.

The chair was taken by Mr. H. Seymour Trower, the chairman of the Executive of the League; and among those present were Lord C. Beresford, M.P., Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Mr. Seton Karr, M.P., Mr. Yerburgh, M.P., Sir J. Colomb, Mr. Yoxall, M.P., Mr. A. Forster, M.P., and Sir A. Rollit, M.P.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, reminded the meeting that the Navy League was a purely non-party organisation for the purpose of urging upon the Government and the electorate the permanent importance of an adequate Navy as the best guarantee of peace. The members of it were citizens who realised very keenly that the enormous advantages to our seagirt home were only to be enjoyed on the condition that it was not in the power of any enemy or of any probable combination of enemies to blockade our commercial highway, the ocean.

A discussion was opened by Sir C. Dilke, who addressed himself to the questions—Assuming that the standard of strength for the British Fleet is the ability to cope successfully with the combined navies of two other Powers, have we sufficient battleships for the purpose? And are we making adequate provision in view of what is being done and contemplated in other countries? As a taxpayer, he was anxious to have the smallest Navy consistent with the safety of the country. In calculating what the Supplementary Estimates proposed by the First Lord of the Admiralty for the current year ought to be, he (the hon. member) pointed out that there was a difficulty with regard to Russia. He entertained considerable doubts as to the extent upon which the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty were acquainted in advance, as they ought properly to be, with the movements on the part of Russia. The reasons assigned by the Admiralty for our failing to arrear in the matter of armour on our ships were at one time based upon difficulties with regard to guns. Latterly this had been dropped, and the reason now given was with respect to armour ships. The excuse based upon the difficulties with regard to the supply of armour had already been considered by the League. This material fact remained—that armour was supplied for great battleships built in our private yards for foreign Powers—notably Japan. The difficulties with regard to which used to be almost ludicrous, and yet appeared to delay the whole of our programme, at all events at the present. The excuse ought not, he said, to be accepted, when it was remembered with what ease slips could be erected. On the facts he had given we had not improved our position since the time when it was considered disastrously bad. He feared that upon the facts he had stated, and approaching the subject with a desire to have smallest Navy consistent with safety, he must answer the two questions in the negative. (Cheers.)

Sir A. Rollit, M.P., was down on the agenda to address the meeting on the following subject:—"Seeing that the press-gang, though a barbarous institution, enabled us formerly to man our fleets with rapidity, have we provided an efficient substitute in our present permanent force and reserve of Colonial seamen and others? If not, what steps should be taken to enable us on the outbreak of war, and during its continuance, to extend our peace establishment to the required strength?" In his absence the Rev. Smith Davies, at the request of the Chairman, opened a discussion upon it. He suggested the adoption of a system of conscription by means of drawing upon the Reserve. This, he argued, could be carried out in such a way as to make its adoption far less onerous to the population of this country than it was to other countries.

Mr. Yoxall, M.P., declared that we could not upon any account have the press-gang back again, and he also failed to see how we could adopt conscription. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, with proper preliminary organisation and administration there was no necessity for either. (Hear, hear.)

NATIVE VIEWS ON THE "BLEEDING OF INDIA."

THE CURRENCY, THE SEDITION LAWS, AND THE BURDEN OF WAR.

A conference of Indians resident in the United Kingdom, was held on June 20, in St. Martin's Town Hall, under the auspices of the London Indian Society, to discuss resolutions dealing with the Indian currency question, the new sedition law, the proposal to deprive Calcutta of municipal self-government, and the "unjust" decision of the Imperial Government to charge the whole cost of the late frontier war to the finances of India. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (who presided over a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen) moved the first resolution, which condemned the closing of the mints, and the consequent introduction of the gold standard, and affirmed that the real cause of India's poverty was what Lord Salisbury called the "bleeding of that country," which was further increased by the fall in exchange. Arise in gold, and that until this "bleeding" was stopped there was little chance of saving India and the Empire from serious disaster. He said the superstructure upon which the policy of the Government was based was fallacious. Instead of saving the people 11 or 12 crores of rupees the closing of the mints proved that among those times over out of their pockets while hiding it from the world, with the result that the misery of the people was beyond conception. The whole difficulty arose out of the political condition of India and its subjection to the British Empire. As long as every year a certain amount of produce had to leave the country, so long what was practically tribute, no chicanery, no juggling with the currency, would remedy the evil. The resolution condemning the new sedition law was moved by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, late of the Indian Civil Service, who said the law contained provisions so antagonistic to British ideas of liberty that the most powerful Government seen for many years hesitated to bring it before the British Parliament. While in charge of a large district in India he always felt that his own security and the peace of his district rested on the confidence of the people in the justice of the British Government; but he could hardly remember the time when the confidence of the people in the justice and fairplay of the British Government had been so shaken as in the last two year.—The other resolutions, regretting the proposal to abolish the Calcutta Municipal Council and the decision to charge India with the cost of the recent frontier war, were proposed by Mr. Boza (retired I.C.S.) and Mr. E. C. Khalil respectively. All the resolutions were carried unanimously, and it was decided to send copies to the members of the Government and also to the Opposition leaders.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY MEETINGS

G. I. P. RAILWAY (LTD.)

Sir A. R. Scoble, M. P., presided, on June 17, at Winchester House, over the ninety-seventh half-yearly general meeting, and in moving the adoption of the report, observed that it was admitted on all hands that but for the communications which the railways afforded the ravages of famine would have been infinitely greater than they had been. The present year promised very much better results than 1897. Up to June 11 the receipts brought to account amounted to £1,602,678, showing an improvement of £341,286 on those of the corresponding period of 1897. In regard to the working for the December half of last year, they carried 1,353,225 fewer passengers than in the second half of 1896, and the decline in their money was £97,000. In the goods traffic there was a slight decrease—33,000 tons, with a small increase of £16,000 in the earnings, the latter having been occasioned by the traffic being carried an average longer distance. In spite of all difficulties the Government returns showed that more than half of the total imports into Bombay from up-country were carried by Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Their expenditure had amounted to a little over 75 per cent., as compared with 64 per cent. in the December half of 1896. Although less was expended on maintenance, the Government engineer reported that their railway was everywhere in admirable order. They had, moreover, kept up the renewal of the line with steel rails, and there were now only 132 miles of full line to be renewed—a work which would be accomplished in the next two years. They had put ten additional engines on the line in the course of the half-year, and these cost them £1,000 more than the twelve they put on in 1896. The great increase in the expenditure had been in the carriage and wagon department. They had undertaken two small extensions, one of which was in course of construction. This was the junction from their station at Jalgaon to Amalner, a point on the Tapti Vally Railway, which ran in the direction of their line from Surat. They had sent out all the stores which would be required from England for constructing this line, and they hoped soon to have the benefit of this important feeder for their system. The other extension from Chalisgaon to Dhulia, which would give them better access than they had present to the province of Khandesh, had been sanctioned by the Government, but the alignment was not yet settled. He had every reason to believe that the Government adhered to their policy of purchasing the undertaking at the expiration of the first fifty years of the contract, and that they would be relieved from its active management in 1900, and become annuitants instead of shareholders. He looked forward to their being able to make an excellent bargain with the Secretary of State. Under the contract the price to be paid for the line is the average price of the stock during the three years from August, 1896, until August, 1899. There would be a bonus of about 8s. 6d. next January.—Mr. H. W. Blake, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS (LTD.)

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting was held, on June 21, at Winchester House, Mr. J. C. Waterfield presiding. After referring with great regret to the death of General Alexander Fraser and to the services their late colleague had rendered to the company, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, adduced reasons why they might look forward with confidence to the line earning its guaranteed dividend before the guarantee expired. As to the half-year's accounts to Dec. 31 last, the results on the whole were the best they had ever had. An important trade had sprung up recently in Burma rice, which they hoped might continue. The coal traffic had assumed important dimensions, the daily despatches from the mines having been 1133 tons, against 800 in the second half of the year 1896. In regard to the Haidarabad-Godavery Valley lines, they had received all nessary assistance from the Government of his Highness. It was gratifying to know that the demands on the resources of that Government for guarantee had year by year been steadily decreasing owing to the better net earnings of the line.—Mr. John Cleghorn seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted, and a resol

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AT Lord's, on June 18, Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by an innings and nine runs:—

YORKSHIRE.

Tunnicliffe, c Brownley-Davenport, b Rawlin	4	Haigh, b Hearne	2
J T Brown, b Webb	27	Lord Hawke, c Brownley-Davenport, b Hearne	5
r F s Jackson, c and b Rawlin	133	Rhodes, b Rawlin	78
Denton, c Warner, b Webb	11	Hunter, not out	22
Wainwright, c M'Gregor b Hearne	76	Byes 8, l-b 5..	13
Hirst, c Rawlin, b Hearne	9		
Mr F W Milligan, c Webb, b Brownley-Davenport	65	Total	441

MIDDLESEX.

Mr H B Hayman, c Tunnicliffe b Haigh	14	c Hunter, b Milligan	25
Mr F F Warner, b Haigh	5	b Haigh	70
Mr A E Stoddart, c Wainwright b Hirst	15	c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	16
Mr G J Fort, b Haigh	35	b Milligan	17
Rawlin, c Tunnicliff, b Hirst	5	c Denton, b Jackson	5
Dr G Fuornton, b Haigh	4	c Tunnicliffe, b Haigh	5
Mr A J Webbe, c Hall, b	6	b Jackson	13
Mr G M'Gregor, l b w, b Rhodes	7	c Tunnicliffe, b Jackson	27
Mr H R Bromley-Davenport, not out	14	c Hunter b Jackson	6
J Hearne, b Haigh	2	run out	10
Webb, b Haigh	2	not out	0
Byes 8, l-b 1	9	Byes 12, l-b 2...	14
Total	118	Total	318

At Manchester, on June 18, the match, Lancashire vs Surrey, had to be drawn, through rain:—

LANCASHIRE.

A Ward, b Richardson	42	Mr S M Tindall, c Baldwin, b Brockwell	9
Mr C R Hartley, c Jephson, b Smith	58	Mr D L A Jephson, st Radcliffe, b Stoddart	2
Tyldesley, c Holland b Brockwell	79	Taylor, c dayes, b Brockwell	0
Baker, c Wood, b Brockwell	25	Briggs, not out	42
Cuttell, c Hayes, b Brockwell	5	Mold, st Wood, b Jephson	11
Mr W B Stoddart, st Wood b Jephson	39	Radcliffe, b Brockwell	6
		Byes 4, l-b 4	8
		Total	354

SURREY.

Brockwell, c Radcliffe, b Mold	3	Smith, st Radcliffe, b Stoddart	5
Abel, b Stoddart	148	Mr D L A Jephson, st Radcliffe, b Stoddart	2
Holland, c Hartley, b Taylor	126	Wood, not out	10
Baldwin, c Tindall, b Stoddart	19	Byes 12, l-b 3..	15
Mr K J Key, b Stoddart	2		
Hayes, c Baker, b Cuttell	8	Total (8 wkts.)	369
Lockwood, not out	31	Richardson did not go in.	

At Trent Bridge, on June 18, the match, Notts v Sussex, was drawn:—

NOTTS.

Mr A O Jones, c Hartley, b Bland	70	Mason, c and b Hartley	3
Shrewsbury, run out	126	Guttridge, c Fry, b Parris	3
W Gunn, b Parris	70	Oates, b Tate	14
Mr J A Dixon, c Tate, b Hartley	38	Hanson, b Tate	5
Beach, b Butt	8	Wass, not out	4
Attewell, st Butt, b Hartley	8	Leg byes 6, n b 4	10
		Total	397

Second Innings—Mr A O Jones, b Parris, 4; Shrewsbury, not out, 11; W Gunn, not out, 11; Mr J A Dixon, c Butt, b Bland, 35; Guttridge, st Butt, b Tate, 75; byes, 3; l-b, 1; n b, 1—5; total (three wickets, declared), 141.

SUSSEX.

Mr G Brann, c Dench, b Jones	105	run out	31
Marlow, b Attewell	5	c Jones, b Wass	2
Mr W L Murdoch, not out	121	b Jones	40
Mr C B Fry, c Shrewsbury, b Jones	7	st Oates, b Jones	9
Mr W Newham, l b w, b Jones	0	b Hanson	7
Mr L De Montezuma, st Oates, b Jones	0	not out	27
Parris, b Hanson	25	not out	15
Mr J C Hartley, c Jones, b Hanson	0		
Butt, c Wass, b Hanson	0		
Tate, run out	14		
Bland, c Guttridge, b Dixon	22		
	Byes 10, l-b 3, n b 1	14	Byes 4, n b 1.. 5
	Total	313	Total 5 wkts. 136

At Birmingham, on June 18, the match, Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire, had also to be left drawn:—

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr S H Evershed, c Devey, b Cresswell	7	W Sugg, b Hopkins	28
Mr L G Wright, c Hopkins, b Santall	77	Mr H Blackwell, run out	15
Bagshaw, b Cresswell	2	Mr E Evershed, c Walter Quaife, b Santall	1
Chatterton, b Hopkins	22	Hancock, not out	2
Storer, st Lilley, b Walter Quaife	94	Bestwick, c Kirk, b Santall	2
Davidson, c Lilley, b Cresswell	0	Byes 9, l-b 7...	16
		Total	66

Second Innings—Mr S H Evershed, b Hopkins, 55; Mr L G Wright, c Lilley, b Hopkins, 38; Bagshaw, b Cresswell, 22; Chatterton, not out, 21; Storer, not out, 9; byes, 12; w, 1—5; total 3 wickets, 161.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Law, c E Evershed, b Storer	3	Mr A C S Glover, c E Evershed, b Blackwell	37
Walter Quaife, b Hancock	109	Devey, not out	71
Diver, b Storer	27	Santall, run out	64
William Quaife, c Storer, b Bestwick	23	Byes 3, l-b 5, w 2...	10
Lilley, c Storer, b Hancock	12		
Mr E Kirk, c Wright, b Hancock	0	Total (8 wkts., declared)	485
		Cresswell and Hopkins did not bat.	

At Southampton, on June 18, Hampshire defeated Leicestershire by 145 runs:—

HAMPSHIRE.

Captain Wynyard, c Coe, b Geeson	44	c de Trafford, b Geeson	140
Baring, c Wood, b Woodcock	110	c Whiteside, b Coe	8
Mr D A Steele, c Whiteside, b Coe	8	b Geeson	8
Webb, c Brown, b Woodcock	4	c Whiteside, b Wood	6
Mr A L Hill, c and b Wood	38	b Woodcock	1
Mr H Lamb, b Wood	1	b Woodcock	8
Mr C Robson, c Woodcock, b Geeson	6	b Woodcock	37
Mr G Heseltine, b Woodcock	13	not out	44
Baldwin, run out	24	b Geeson	14
Tate, not out	8	b Woodcock	0
Light, c Geeson, b Woodcock	2	st Whiteside, b Geeson	7
	Leg-byes 4, n b 1...	5	Byes 7, l-b 8, n b 3 ... 18
	Total	294	Total 291

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Knight, c Wynyard, b Heseltine	0	c Light, b Wynyard	65
Mr C J B Wood, c Steele, b Baldwin	8	c Webb, b Tate	17
Tomlin, b Heseltine	4	c Wynyard, b Heseltine	15
Mr R Joyce, c Wynyard, b Hill	22	c Heseltine, b Tate	16
Mr C E de Trafford, c Wynyard, b Baldwin	9	run out	12
Brown, c Hill, b Heseltine	38	c Hill, b Heseltine	23
Coe, c Light, b Tate	16	run out	23
Whitehead, l b w, b Tate	37	c Light, b Tate	4
Geeson, not out	24	b Wynyard	25
Woodcock, b Hill	1	not out	30
Whiteside, c Barton, b Hill	1	c Tate, b Heseltine	0
	Byes 4, l-b 1, n b 2...	7	Byes 8, w 2... 10
	Total	167	Total 240

At the Oval, on June 21, Surrey defeated Oxford University by an innings and three runs:—

SURREY.

Abel, b Cunliffe	35	Hayes, c Foster, b Cunliffe	6
Brockwell, c and b Bosanquet	119	Mr D L A Jephson, c Lee, b Bosanquet	0
Holland, c Lee, b Cunliffe	25	Richardson, b Bosanquet	6
Lockwood, c Lee, b Bosanquet	3	Smith, b Bosanquet	3
Mr W W Read, c Crawford, b Cunliffe	103	Marshall, not out	0
Mr V F S Crawford, c Fane, b Cunliffe	83	Byes 8, l-b 5, w 1, n b 1	15
Mr H G Leveson-Gower, b Bosanquet	29	Total	424

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Mr F L Fane, b Richardson	1	c Marshall, b Hayes	20
Mr B D Bannon, b Smith	4	b Hayes	45
Mr F H S Cunliffe, st Marshall, b Abel	70	c Crawford, b Hayes	15
Mr A Eccles, b Richardson	12	c Smith, b Hayes	21
Mr R K Foster, c Brockwell, b Lockwood	7	c Crawford, b Richardson	65
Mr Bromley-Martin, l b w, b Richardson	4	b Richardson	45
Mr A C Lee, c Marshall, b Lockwood	4	b Richardson	22
Mr B J T Bosanquet, b Lockwood	14	b Richardson	8
Mr F W Stocks, b Brockwell	33	b Richardson	0
Mr F H Mitchell, c Jephson, b Abel	0	b Smith	7
Mr R W Fox, not out	2	not out	0
	Leg bye 1, n b 2..	3	Byes 12, l-b 5, n b 2 19
	Total	154	Total 267

At Brighton, on June 21, Cambridge University defeated Sussex by an innings and 28 runs:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Mr C J Burnup, run out	77	Mr C E M Wilson, c Butt, b Fry	3
Mr A F Coode, c Butt, b Hartley	38	Mr H W de Zoete, l b w, b Fry	0
Mr H Marriott, run out	12	Mr A Hedley, b Fry	6
Mr T L Taylor, c Hartley, b Parris	4	Mr H H B Hawkins, not out	0
Mr G L Jessop, b Bland	36	Byes 4, l-b 5, n b, l...	10
Mr J H Stogdon, st Butt, b Parris	17	Total	315
Mr G E Winter, b Hartley	80		

SUSSEX.

Mr G Brann, b Hind	4	c and b de Zoete	34
Marlow, b Hind	20	run out	0
Mr W L Murdoch, b Hind	7	c Wilson, b Hawkins	5
Mr C B Fry, b Hind	42	hit wkt, b Winter	54
Cox, b Jessop	0	c and b Winter	0
Mr W Newham, b Winter	13	c and b Winter	6
Mr L de Montezuma, c Marriott, b Hind	18	not out	22
Parris, l b w, b Winter	0	run out	44
Mr J C Hartley, not out	7	c Hawkins, b Winter	4
Butt, c Hind, b Winter	0	c Hind, b Winter	11
Bland, b Winter	12	c de Zoete, b Winter	10
	Leg-byes 3, n b 1...	4	Byes 5, l b 2, w, 1... 8
	Total	127	Total 181

At Leyton, on June 21, Essex defeated Derbyshire by 129 runs:—

ESSEX.

Mr H G Owen, c F Davidson, b Bestwick	61	c G Davidson, b Hancock	19
Carpenter, c and b Bestwick	34	c G Davidson	53
Mr P Perrin, b G Davidson	17	b G Davidson	10
Mr C M'Gahey, b G Davidson	19	b Hancock	36
Mr F Street, c and b G Davidson	6	b G Davidson	3
Mr J W Bunter, c F Davidson, b G Davidson	1	c F Davidson, b G Davidson	3
Mr C J Kortright, c F Davidson, b G Davidson	9	b G Davidson	14
Russell, b G Davidson	0	b G Davidson	30
Mead, not out	38	c Storer, b G Davidson	5
Mr F G Bull, c Storer, b F Davidson	11	c Chatterton, b G Davidson	4
Young, b G Davidson	0	not out	0
	Byes 11, l-b 1, w 1, n b 2	15	Byes 4, l-b 6, w 1, n b 3 14
	Total	191	Total 192

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr L G Wright, c Kortright, b Bull	9	c Russell b Kortright	5
Mr S H Evershed, st Russell, b B H	13	c Owen, b Bull	5
Bagshaw, c Perrin, b Mead	31	c Mead, b Bull	2
Chatterton, b Bull	16	c Perrin, b Bull	0
Storer, l b w, b Young	27	c Mead, b Young	41
Davidson G, c Russell, b Mead	0	c Russell, b Young	35
Sugg, b Young	24	b Kortright	0
Ellis, b Kortright	4	b Young	1
Davidson F, b Kortright	0	no out	0
Hancock, not out	3	b Kortright	0
Bestwick, b Kortright	5	b Kortright	0
Byes	4	Byes 2, l-b 2...	4
Total	134	Total	120

At Leeds, on June 22, the match, Yorkshire vs Nottinghamshire, was drawn:—

NOTTS.

Shrewsbury, run out	19	run out	36
Mr A O Jones, c Hunter b Haigh	6	c Moorhouse, b Jackson	22
W Gunn, c Hunter, b Jackson	18	b Haigh	12
Mr J A Dixon, c Hunter, b Jackson	6	not out	9
Dench, b Haigh	21	not out	2
Attewell, c and b Jackson	80	b Jackson	2
Guttridge, c Denton, b Rhodes	19	c and b Jackson	13
J Gunn, not out	12		
Oates, b Haigh	9		
Henson, c and b Jackson	0		
Wass, c Rhodes, b Jackson	12		
Byes 5, l-b 8...	13	Byes 8, n b 1...	9
Total	215	Total 5 w. declared	105

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown, c Jones, b Henson	60	c and b Wass	13
Tunnicliffe, c Jones, b Guttridge	12	b Attewell	0
Moorhouse, b Guttridge	0	c Oates, b Guttridge	12
Mr F S Jackson, b Wass	13	run out	0
Denton, c W Gunn, b Attewell	35	c Jones, b Attewell	8
Wainwright, b Henson	8	not out	18
Mr F W Milligan, c Dixon, b Attewell	0	c Guttridge, b Jones	0
Rhodes, b Henson	0		
Lord Hawke, not out	4	not out	3
Haigh, c J Gunn, b Attewell	4		
Hunter, absent hurt	0		
Byes 4, l b 3..	7	Leg byes..	2
Total	143	Total (6 wkts)	56

At Taunton, on June 22, Lancashire defeated Somerset by 250 runs:—

LANCASHIRE.

Mr C R Hartley, c R Palairet, b Fowler	4	c Woods, b Tyler	32
A Ward, b Fowler	11	c Wickham, b Tyler	135
Tyldesley, c L Palairet, b Tyler	90	c Fowler, c Tyler	2
Baker, b Tyler	0	not out	50
Cuttell, c Robson, b Tyler	1	c Wickham, b Gill	19
F H Sugg, c Daniell, b Tyler	6	l b w, b Tyler	169
Hallows, b Fowler	43	absent, ill	0
Mr S M Tindall, b Tyler	13	b Tyler	21
Briggs, c Woods, b Tyler	19	c and b Tyler	2
Mold, not out	16	b Woods	1
Radcliffe, st Wickham, b Tyler	4	c R Palairet, b Tyler	16
Byes 4, l b 3..	9	Byes 6, l b 4, n b 2	12
Total	236	Total	458

SOMERSET.

Mr L C H Palairet, b Baker	59	b Cuttell	1
Mr J L Daniell, c Mold b Cuttell	4	b Mold	1
Mr R C N Palairet, c Radcliffe, b Baker	23	b Mold	56
Robson, b Cuttell	4	c Mold, b Briggs	2
Mr H T Stanley, c Radcliffe, b Baker	16	c Radcliffe, b Mold	22
Mr S M J Woods, b Baker	1	c Baker, b Mold	85
Nicholls, c Mold, b Baker	0	c Radcliffe, b Mold	0
Mr G Fowler, c Sugg, b Briggs	16	b Mold	26
Gill, b Baker	11	c Tyldesley, b Baker	4
Tyler, b Briggs	0	b Cuttell	59
Rev A P Wickham, not out	0	not out	18
Leg bye	1	Bye 1, l b 4	5
Total	135	Total	279

At Tonbridge, on June 22, Kent defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 201 runs:—

KENT.

Mr J R Mason, c Williams, b Santall	94	Mr F Marchant, run out	13
Alec Hearne, c Williams, b Santall	78	Mr G J V Weigall, c W G Quaife, b Devey	86
Mr W H Patterson, c Williams, b Hopkins	117	Martin, b Cresswell	22
Rev W Rashleigh, b Hopkins	31	Wright, c Williams, b Glover	21
Fagg, c Cresswell, b W G Quaife	68	Huish, not out	0
Leg byes	19	Byes 17, l b 6, w 9	32
Total	571		

WARWICKSHIRE.

Law, b Mason	16	b Wright	1
W Quaife, c Hearne, b Mason	6	c Hearne, c Mason	19
Diver, b Mason	0	c Hearne, b Mason	60
W G Quaife, c Mason, b Hearne	10	c Patterson, b Mason	47
Lilley, b Wright	17	c Weigall, b Mason	17
Devey, b Martin	28	not out	91
Mr A C S Glover, b Wright	0	c Hearne, b Mason	0
Mr E Williams, not out	6	b Martin	0
Santall, c Wright	4	b Mr chant	20
Cresswell, c Weigall, b Martin	1	not out	15
Hopkins, c Huish, b Martin	0	b Martin	0
Byes	8	Bye 1, l b, 1...	2
Total	96	Total	274

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 21.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lt-Col R C B Lawrence, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay, Major H M Owen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice R C B Lawrence.

5th Hussars—Lieut F J C Howard resigns his commission.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut F M Carleton to be Captain, vice T B Dixon, retired.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Major P E Tallents retires on retired pay, Capt F Amber to be Major, vice P F Tallents.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt A E Mansfield retires on retired pay, Sergt-Major S J Barton to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt A E Mansfield.

Army Service Corps—Capt F L Duncan retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Staff—Capt A G Ferguson, Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own, to be A D C to Lieut-Gen Lord W F E Seymour, Commanding the Troops, Canada.

Indian Staff Corps—Major W T Fairbrother is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as a Regimental Commandant, Indian Army. The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Seconds in Command, Indian Army:—G H Turner, C H M Hitchins, A F Hogge, H L Custance, C Le G Justice.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea—Major-Gen G Salis-Schwabe, from Brigadier-General on the Staff, commanding the Troops, Mauritius, to be Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary, vice Major-Gen C W Robinson, C B, retired.

Military Prison Dept—Mr G A P Evans, retired pay, to be Governor of a Military Prison, vice Major C R Oswald-Browne, retired pay, who has resigned that appointment.

Army Chaplain's Dept—The Rev J Corbett, Chaplain to the Forces, First Class, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, the Rev J Corbett, Chaplain to the Forces, First Class, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Col W Graves is placed on retired pay, Surg-Major A Harding is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

Army Ordnance Dept—Lt-Col E E Markwick, Ordnance Officer, Second Class, to be Ordnance Officer, First Class, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col G A Jolly, retired. The undermentioned Deputy-Commissaries of Ordnance and Hon Captains to be Commissaries of Ordnance:—Frederick Tims, W H Ward, C F Hunter, Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Capt F Tims is seconded for service in the department of the Inspector-General of Ordnance. The undermentioned Assistant-Commissaries of Ordnance and Hon Lieutenants to be Deputy-Commissaries of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain:—J L Costigan, J Saunders. The undermentioned Conductors from the Army Ordnance Corps to be Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant on augmentation:—W R Johnson, J B Oldfield.

Memoranda—Col E Grattan, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Malta, is placed or retired pay Brevet Col A W Smart, from Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, now employed in the Public Works Department, India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENT.

Captains—L E Wintz, to Furious July 1, E P Jones, to Barfleur undated, R K McAlpine, to President, for R N College June 13.

Commanders—F T Barr, to Victory, for Sultan N undated, R I Instruther, to Diadem July 19, Hon R F Hoyle, to Royal Oak June 17 N R Bridson, to Furious July 1.

Lieutenants—S Sladen, to Victory, additional, for Isis July 1, R Hyde, to Victory, additional, for Latona July 4, D B Champion, to Vivid, additional, for Thames N, M T Daniel to Pembroke, additional, for brilliant N June 20. G W W Dawes, to Sans Pareil N undated, W R Villis, to Pembroke, additional, for Sappho N, F A L Andrews, to Pembroke, additional, for Liana N July 1, G B W Young, to Pembroke, additional, for Andromache N, S F S Hotch, to Severn, additional, for Onyx N June 22, A Truscott, to Vivid, additional, for Sirius N, W J T Saunders, to Vivid, additional, for Forth N, W N McEachen, to Vivid, additional, for Terpsichore N July 1, G Stapleton, to Pembroke, additional, for Arethusa June 18, A E Harris, to Diadem July 19, J Martin, retired, to Victory, for transport duties in connection with Augustine-Mal a June 20, G Bourgeat a, R N R, to Jupiter, for twelve months' training June 20, H P E T Williams, to Arrogant July 1.

Sub-Lieutenants—A W Kerr and E H J Grogan to Victoria and Albert undated, L K Greene, to Volage June 25 C Boscott, R N R, to Forte, for twelve months, training July 1.

Chief Engineers—Reappointed on promotion—A E Cox, to Victory, additional, for Bellona undated, J T H Ward, to Revenge, additional, for Boxer May 27, H Galsford, to Australia, for Leeds May 31.

Engineers—H A Medge, to Severn, additional, for Onyx May 2, W E Townsend to Benbow June 21.

Artificer Engineer—H R Gapps, to Severn, additional, for Onyx May 22.

Fleet Surgeons—T M Sibbald, to Centurion June 20, G R D Charlton, to Vivid, for Keyham Naval Barracks undated.

Surgeon—W K Hopkins, to Alecto June 2.

Chs Jains—Rev F Fisher, M A, to Tamar, for Hong Kong Yard and Hospital June 16, Rev G M Tichborne, to Blenheim June 15, a d afterwards to Barfleur undated.

Gunners—E A Berry, to Vivid, additional, for Sirius, in reserve June 10, J Oliver, to Pembroke, for Pylades, F S Farlow, to Vivid, for Triumph.

Chief Boatswain—G W Ammerson, to Victory, additional, for Switzure.

Boatswains—J Lyons, to Pembroke, additional, for Pylades June 1, J V Vinnicombe, to Victory, additional, for Invincible, G Griffin, to Victory, additional, for Orlando, R Fleming, to Boscawen, for Minotaur, J Lee, to Boscawen, additional, for Minotaur as Instructing Boatswain June 11.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—G Parkes, to Galatea, for charge of R N R Battery and Coastguard at Hartlepool, R Selwood, to Severn, for Coastguard at Gravesend June 21, W Butler, to Alexandra, for Coastguard at Weymouth, P Griffiths, to Alexandra, for Coastguard at Wyke, R Donovan, for Coastguard at Hill July 5.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, June 13—Chaplain the Rev H Dalzell, M A, has been appointed to be a Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 2).

June 14—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Com R W S Rogers has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain (June 11).

June 15—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut G G B Sheppard has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (June 1). The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—E O Ballantyne, A H C Candy, June 15. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Paym T H S Pasley has been placed on the Retired List June 9.

June 16—Staff Surg G F Dean, B A M B, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank June 7. The following gentlemen have been appointed Naval Instructors in Her Majesty's Fleet:—R R Cummings, B A, R H Whapham June 2.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut S T Stephens has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant Dec 9, 1897.

June 17—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Sec Lieut W P Arbuthnot is advanced to the rank of Lieutenant.

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed officers—viz F T Summers, F W Ruddle, E O Griffith, H G Dixon, W H Williams, H G Bean, R S Mitchell, F W Pulley, C Horrior, R T Rule, to be Engineers, J W Crabb, W R Lindsay-Crawford, H R Saxelby, A P Winchcombe, W E Forster, C C Perkins, T F Grant, J D Harris J Birchall, R A Jones, E M Hall, W A Rollo, J W Forbes C Munro, A E Starkey, G L Ball, F J Haynes, T H Allerton, J Heaton, J E Davies, to be Assistant-Engineers.

June 20—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22,1870, Com E Leah has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain Com A N Heathcote has been promoted on the Retired List of his rank at his own request, Lieut D Macpherson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander, the Rev G M Tichborne has been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mayfield, 1,725 tons, Captain E S Coode, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 8 deck passengers,

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru, 1,999 tons, Captain R Nunome, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo, and Mr K Kurodi, Mr K Oniya, and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scinda, 2,050 tons, Captain A H Acheson, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta (11th June), via coast ports, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE s s Fitzpatrick, 2,627 tons, Captain R J Greggan, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Newport (4th June), with a cargo of 5,471 tons, coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Karachi (7th July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Marsh, Mr O Boyce, and 24 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Idar	2595	Milne	D and Antwerp	11-7	K N & Co
B	Tokio	2451	Jones	Karachi		F M & Co
F	Bullonist	3196	Summer	N F		F M & Co
	H M S Magnala and Tenasserim		Fleet	R N		R Navy
K	City of London	2076	Scarff	Karachi	14-7	F F & Co
M	Idzumi Maru	1999	Nunoue	Japan	11-7	N Y Kaisha
N	Mayfield	1725	Coode	Calcutta	10-7	W & A G Co
O	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	14-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Adum	Vijayadurg	9-7	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Inohmaree	3154	Simpson	London	8-7	W R A G & Co
2	Gutenfels	1250	Denker	Karachee	12-7	Glade & Co
3	K Rutsattino	2041	Sagorti	Genoa	19-7	F Ballovino
8	Nerite	3155	David	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
9	Werneth Hall	2657	Pierce	Liverpool		K N & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	16-7	P & O Co
16	Andrina	2541	Smith	Queenstown	15-7	F M & Co

MERCHANTS' DRY DOCK.

Beswada	5001 tons gross		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Fuse Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Bengal s	Webster	Aden, July 3
	Fitzpatrick s	Greggan	Newport, June 4
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, July 7
10	Jubeda s	Ismail	Muscowah, June 30
	Son of Airlie s	Sioger	London, June 4
	Leinsbru s	Belsito	Hongkong, June 14
	Ville da Havre s	Cointaich	Reunion, June 30

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
9	Culna s	Groom	Rangoon
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Inchmarce s	Simpson	London, &c
	Rajpootana s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf
	Mayfield s	Coode	Calcutta
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden

The steamer Idzumi Maru, Nunomi, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for China and Japan.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Bengal, for Aden
" Culpenti, for Calcutta, &c
" Scindia, for Zanzibar, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—45 bales wool Fazed Momed Dama, 40 bales wool Ye Nurse mull, 70 bales wool Tyeb Hajee, 41 bales wool and 23 bales goat hair Rahimbhoy Molcobhoy, 4,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—6 cwt ivory N Miani.

Egypt s—22 bales skins and 3 bales hides W and A Graham and Co 6 bales woollen carpet Fleming Shaw and Co, 2,136 ibs tea, 31 packages mattings, 35 packages woollen carpets King King and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—5 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—4,000 cwt wheat Richie Stewart and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Werneth Hall s—103 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 30 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 2,000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co, 6,000 cwt poppy seed, 7,000 cwt rapeseed, and 300 cwt myrobollans Volkart Brothers, 3,340 cwt poppyseed, 3,999 cwt teaseed, and 1,498 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co Idar s—2,000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—410 cwt gum B Nazir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Nerite s—1,200 cwt mowrasseed and 450 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Nerite s—3,000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers, 2,000 cwt rapeseed John Fachiri, 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—1,000 basket onions A Jamasjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurani s—100 bales cotton N Dondabhoy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th July, 1898.

1. The Signalling Class will parade to-morrow, at 7 a.m., in front of the High Courts, punctual.

2. There will be 40-pr Gun and Squad. Drill at the Byculla Head-quarters, Nesbit Lane on Thursday next the 14th inst. at 3-45 p.m.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
Remedial FL

NOTICES.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARSENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

ATKINSON'S

NEWEST PERFUME

AOLINE (Reg.d.)

"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.

"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.

"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.

"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London,

INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.

"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Parramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

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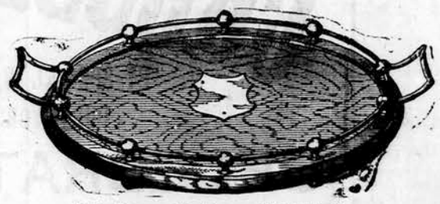

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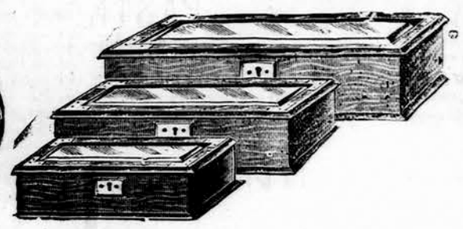

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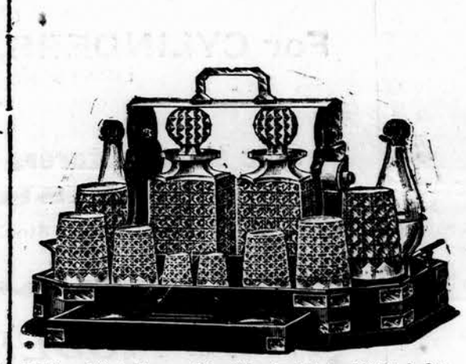

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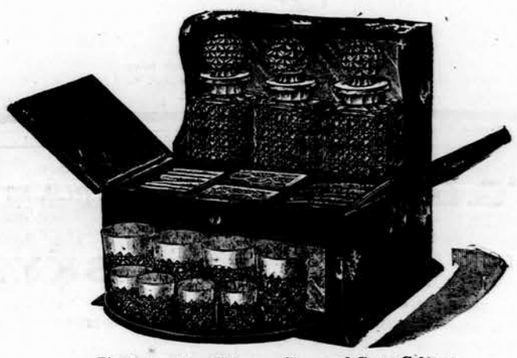

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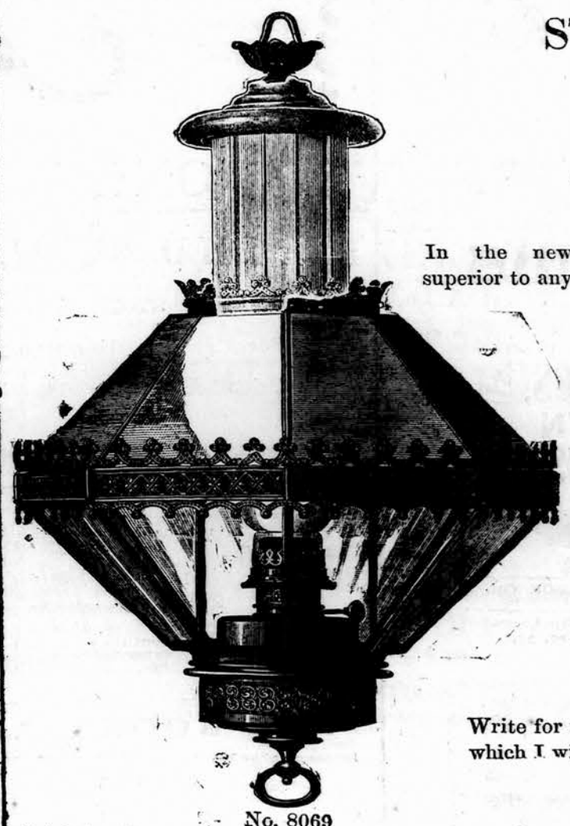

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